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AND

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BIRTH.

At No. 2, Pedders Street, Hongkong, on the 7th inst., the wife of Mr. A. PIERRE MARTY, of a daughter. [2315]

DEATHS.

At Peak Hospital, on the 11th October, 1897, JOHN HENDERSON, a native of Greenock, Chief Engineer of the steamer *Nongkoi*, aged 52 years. [2340]

On Friday, 1st October, 1897, at the General Hospital, Tientsin, WILLIAM H. C. GUY, aged 34 years, of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Tongshan.

ARRIVALS OF MAILS.

The French mail of the 10th September arrived, per M. M. steamer *Oceanien*, on the 10th October (30 days).

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

The Hongkong Volunteer Corps is in camp this week.

Chang Chih-tung, Viceroy of the Hukwang, is reported to have engaged an American expert to teach scientific farming.

Mr. R. A. Mowatt, Judge of H.B.M.'s Court for Japan, has been allowed to retire from the service on a pension.—*N. C. Daily News*.

The Douglas steamer *Namoa*, whose loss was reported last week, has become a total wreck. The captain and crew have returned to Hongkong.

Fire broke out in the after hold of the *Mongkut* on her last voyage from Hongkong to Bangkok and was not subdued until considerable damage had been done.

The Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce has addressed the British Minister at Peking on the preferential duties accorded to junk carried cargo and on the inland taxation of foreign goods in the Two Kwang.

There are four Banks in Japan that declared a dividend of over 70 per cent. for the first half of the current year, three of over 50 per cent., nine of over 40 per cent., twelve of over 30 per cent., and fifty-one of over 20 per cent.—*Jiji*.

The International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Limited, has taken proceedings against the Yu Yuen Cotton Mill for infringement of trade mark, and Tls. 20,000 are claimed as damages. The case will be tried in the Mixed Court.—*China Gazette*.

Mr. J. R. Twentyman, of Shanghai, has purchased the Sudeley Park estate, Warwickshire, and is said to be intending to settle there in about three years. The estate is large and valuable, £100,000 having been refused for it only a short time ago.—*Mercury*.

Mr. W. Armour, of the Korean Customs, has gone to Mokpo with a staff to open the Customs there. Both Chinnampo and Mokpo will be administered from Chemulpo for the present and all their trade returns will pass through the Chemulpo office.—*Nagasaki Press*.

The *Singapore Free Press* says:—Mr. Hafiz Ghulam Surwar, the first native gentleman from India to qualify himself for a cadetship in the civil service of the Straits Settlements, leaves by the *Thames* for Hongkong en route to Amoy, where he is to take up the study of the Hokien dialect of Chinese.

The British community at Sourabaya intend to present that city with a clock in commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee. The funds required have been raised and an order for the clock has been cabled, says the *Sourabaya Courant*. The clock will be set up in the city gardens at a conspicuous spot, and will bear a suitable inscription.

We understand that the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co. have placed—through the medium of Messrs. Carlowitz & Co., Tientsin—a contract for a winding engine (pit head-gear and coal screening plant of the most modern design) with the well-known works, "Guthhoffnunghuette," Oberhausen, Germany. The material is intended for the new No. 3 Shaft at Tongshan.—*Peking and Tientsin Times*.

Probably in view of the approaching period for mixed residence the study of the English language among the Japanese, which had experienced a decline for some time, is receiving a lion's share of attention. Schools for the study of the "world's language" are continually springing up in the capital, as well as in the country and the publication of magazines devoted to its study is perennial.—*Japan Gazette*.

Tseng Taotai, head of the Kiangnan Coast Defence and Pay Department, died at Nanking on the 4th September. He was a comparatively young man, scarcely turned forty. He was a relative of the late Marquis Tseng and was considered to have a brilliant career before him. His death was due to an internal complaint, from which he was suffering acutely while in Shanghai during the progress of the Bennertz case. Chinese reports, however, state that death was due to opium self-administered.

A telegram received at Shanghai from Peking on the 3rd September announces that the Emperor has determined not to pay attention to the denouncement by a Censor of H.E. Chang Yin-huan.

The British barque *Battle Abbey*, from New York to Anjer for orders, arrived at Anjer on the 17th September under command of the mate, the captain having died on the voyage. The vessel has been ordered to Batavia.

It is understood that the report on the state of contagious disease in Singapore, which has been prepared by a Committee of the Straits Association, goes home to London by to-day's (24th September) mail. The result of the negotiations of the Association in London with the Colonial Office will be probably a request by the Secretary of State to H.E. the Governor to prepare suitable legislation at an early date in accordance with the principles now laid down by the Imperial Government.—*Free Press*.

Colombo Safe from the Plague.—At least, it ought to be, says the *Times of Ceylon*, when the port authorities go so far as to insist on the thorough disinfecting of the broken eccentric shaft of the machinery of the P. & O. steamer *Thames*, which arrived from Bombay and was put in quarantine. It must have been a pretty strong disinfectant to penetrate the steel, and it reads rather like the precautions adopted at some Spanish or Italian port rather than at the Clapham Junction of the East. But, no doubt, it is best to be on the safe side, even if we raise a smile by being so.

While Hongkong's budget for next year shows a deficit which it is feared will have to be made good by increased taxation, the Straits Settlements budget shows a surplus. Sir Charles Mitchell, in laying the estimates before the Council, explained that, in addition to the one dollar a month of temporary rice allowance to be given to peons, messengers, policemen, and others of that class, it is proposed to ameliorate the financial position of the clerical branch of the Civil Service—the class which does not draw exchange compensation—by sanctioning an increase of ten per cent. to the salaries of these officers. This increase is to continue while the dollar remains below a certain point—a point which is not yet definitely fixed. The estimated cost upon the estimates for next year is \$55,000.

A Wuchang telegram received at Shanghai on the 3rd September by the local mandarins announces that Viceroy Chang and H. E. Sheng had fixed upon the beginning of November next for the first breaking of the sod for the Grand Trunk Railway, and that the occasion will be attended with some ceremony and pomp. H. E. Sheng will certainly be present on the occasion and possibly H.E. Viceroy Chang may find time to cross over to Hankow to preside at the function. At any rate there will be no more delay in commencing work, for which H. E. Sheng has 5-million taels placed to his credit by the Board of Revenue, which will suffice for a commencement. A railway school under the tutorship of Belgian engineers is also to be established very soon at Wuchang, and the Director of the institution is to be a Kuangtung expectant Taotai named Yen. French is to be taught the students in the proposed school.—*N. C. Daily News*.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

"In the Far East generally the silver question has very nearly settled itself. The market has become too demoralised and precarious for the exchange banks to be able to trust any longer to silver as a regular means of remittance. Formerly in their exchange transactions they had three strings to their bow—in other words, three methods of moving their funds from one place to another—India Council bills, commercial bills, and silver. Now that silver has become dangerous to touch they are reduced to two alternatives—Council bills and commercial paper. Exchange bankers are pretty well cured of the silver fever, and if they saw a chance for an effective gold standard in the Far East they would, I believe, come round to the metal they have hitherto tabooed. Greater variety of exchange media they must have to carry on their business comfortably as well as successfully. That consideration will turn the scale with many of them, and already there is a considerable cooling of bimetallic fervour in Shanghai and Hongkong. Consul JAMIESON, the latest apostle of the Bimetallic League, will have to make many converts at home to counterbalance the backsliding there has been in his own consular district." The above is an extract from an article by Mr. W. R. LAWSON, entitled "Sinking Silver," in the current number of the *Contemporary Review*. What authority Mr. LAWSON possesses for saying that exchange bankers, if they saw a chance for an effective gold standard in the Far East, would come round to the metal they have hitherto tabooed, we do not know, but we suspect he is not far off the mark. The present, however, would perhaps not be a favourable time to obtain an unprejudiced opinion on the question from local bankers, for, if report speaks truly, they have during the last few months been making prodigious profits out of the fluctuations of the silver market, and, whatever may have been the effect on trade in general of the heavy decline in exchange, the banks have come out of the business with results that will materially assist towards a favourable report on their half year's working. But, while taking advantage of accidental disturbances, it is to the permanent interest of the banks that steadiness should prevail in the business of exchange, that being conducive to prosperity in business generally, and, failing a bimetallic agreement, we believe they would, as Mr. LAWSON says, welcome, an effective gold standard for the Far East.

The prospect of a bimetallic agreement being arrived at must at present be keenly exercising the minds of all connected with trade in the Far East. For our own part we do not think the prospect a favourable one, and, at the risk of being included amongst the backsliders, we must frankly express the opinion that the best thing Hongkong and China could do would be to go on a gold basis while there yet remains any exchange value in the fast depreciating dollar. The bimetallic cause we regard as defeated, and the best thing its supporters can do is to beat a retreat with as little loss as possible. According to Reuter's telegram, however, the United States Bimetallic Commissioners have arrived in London and intend to request the British Government to give a final and immediate reply to their proposals. On behalf of Great Britain it has been decided to answer No, and if Yes is answered on behalf of India, the *Times* urges, we shall be in a net of contradictory propositions, the keys of both the Indian and British mints being in Downing Street. Sir

D. BARBOUR attributes the maintenance of the present rate of exchange on India to exceptional circumstances. considers that before many years a disastrous collapse is inevitable, and strongly urges an international bimetallic agreement in preference to continuing the present situation. Sir D. BARBOUR was Financial Secretary to the Government of India at the time the Mints were closed, and he was then, as now, a bimetalist but in his speech in proposing the Bill he said—and his words are applicable to China and Hongkong at the present time:—"It is not the business of practical statesmanship to waste time in vain regrets for what might have been in the past, but rather to accept the inevitable, and to devote attention to making the most of the present and the future." The efforts now being made half-heartedly by the United States and France to restore bimetalism will, we believe, fail, as previous efforts have failed, and the failure will be followed by a further heavy decline in the value of silver.

Mr. LAWSON, in his article in the *Contemporary*, after referring to the loans contracted by China says:—"With a few more foreign-built railways, cotton mills, and other specimens of foreign enterprise, China will soon be having a heavy tribute to pay to Europe—a gold tribute to be paid in silver, with ever-increasing strain both on her exchanges and on the silver market." Elsewhere he says:—"China appears to be on the high-way to become another rag money elysium like the Argentine Republic. Chinamen are too cute to sit still and sink with a falling market. They will not go on buying silver to oblige the American mine-owners or European bimetalists. Not only are they drawing in their purchases, but they are turning round as sellers of silver. Recently it could have been bought a shade cheaper in Shanghai than in London, and the Japanese are greatly afraid of having large amounts of Chinese silver dumped on them. The Chinese surplus will either go to Japan or to the Straits Settlements to be redistributed to Borneo, Siam, and other countries not yet saturated." We fail to see why Japan should be afraid of China dumping silver on her, after she has redeemed her silver yen. There is, in fact, a good deal in Mr. LAWSON's article, including some fine spun theories about a standard without a substantial metallic basis, that cannot command acceptance, but there is also a good deal that should prove suggestive. With China "a rag money elysium" what would be the position of Hongkong? And who can say that the danger is not a real one? With her large gold indebtedness and silver steadily declining she will soon find herself in the position that India was in before the closing of the Mints, and she will not have the same means of saving herself. If by a bimetallic agreement amongst the leading nations the decline of silver could be arrested, even at the low point at which the metal at present stands, a great feeling of relief would be experienced in the Far East, but we fear the prospect of any such agreement being arrived at is remote. Failing bimetalism, China's only hope of financial salvation lies in the adoption of the gold standard.

It is notified that the hours for blasting are, in the case of the new road to be constructed from Planation Road to Magazine Gap, for such distance as it lies above and in vicinity of the Peak Tramway, to be between 10.40 and 10.50 a.m. and 2.40 and 2.50 p.m.

RUSSIAN DESIGNS IN ASIA.

A recent statement of the well known Russian journal, the *Novoe Vremya*, may afford some food for cogitation at Peking. It is to the effect that the constructors of the Russo-Manchuria Railway, which crosses Manchuria, intend not only to lay the railroad, organise a steamship service on the Sungari and its tributaries, and dredge that river, but also to found "an entire Russian city of 50,000 inhabitants, with an Orthodox church, at the point where the trunk line is to cross the Sungari." This point has not yet, the *Novoe* adds, been decided upon, as there are two routes which offer advantages for the future line, and it has not been settled which of them is the best. The fact, however, that a great city, to be a centre of Muscovite influence, and to contain a large Russian population, is to be formed at an important strategic point on one of the chief rivers of Manchuria, is a significant proof of Russian intentions in that region. It would seem as if the Russians no longer cared to conceal their intentions in Manchuria. Their contempt for China since the China-Japan war is naturally profound. The idea that China was a Power to be taken seriously has been completely dissipated. Henceforth, it is clear, China can only be regarded as formidable when supported by several of the Treaty Powers against one of their number. For some few years a pretence of treating with the Peking Government may be kept up, but that will not long survive the completion of the Trans-Siberian Railway. When Russia is able to throw a couple of army corps into Manchuria in a few weeks she will either not make much show of consulting Peking in the matter, or will only do so in order to procure edicts signed by the Vermilion Pencil in order to sanction formally what she has already decided. When the Chinese Government invoked the aid of her great northern neighbour against the designs of Japan, they hardly realised to what the step might lead. For the Manchu Dynasty there is apparently no chance except as the very submissive vassal of the Czar, unless—and this has never, we imagine, been thought of—the far-reaching ambition and greed of the Muscovite should compel a move by another coalition in Eastern Asia.

According to the Vienna correspondent of *The Times*, it is rumoured that the late Prince LOBANOFF, Russian Chancellor, left papers in which he urged that, "when Russia had completed her railway in Asia, she should strike a decisive blow at India, which if successful would be the prelude of the disintegration of the British Empire." If this is indeed the spirit of Muscovite policy, then Great Britain will have to meet it with statecraft as well as with the material resources of the Empire. China is menaced by the same grasping foe. Unfortunately China cannot be depended upon as an ally. There is no health in her. She is rotten to the core, a festering mass of corruption. Devoid alike of the sentiment of honour or regard for truth and uprightness, she could not, under her present system of Government, be relied upon in any emergency. Her statesmen are without patriotism, and would sell themselves to the highest bidder regardless of the interests of their country. An alliance with such a Government could not be regarded with any sense of satisfaction. Is it, however, quite hopeless to look for a change? Will not the undisguised preparations of the Russians in the North convince the Emperor KWANG SU and his

advisers that there is danger in their present state of isolation and unpreparedness? It may, perhaps, if the position be only put clearly before them. LI HUNG-CHANG is almost the only high official who can properly estimate the danger to China of Russia's unchecked advance. Even he is so infected with the national egotism that he will not improbably hug the idea that China's power is equal to a contest with Russia, and believe that a few thousand foreign drilled and armed troops with the navy she has ordered from Europe will serve to keep the Northern barbarians back. Moreover, LI was the rotten reed on which the Peking Government leaned in the war with Japan, and allowed to topple with a disastrous crash into the dust of disgrace. If CHANG CHIHTUNG were younger and more practical he might serve his country well, for he is honest and patriotic. So far as we are aware, no one has arisen to replace that sturdy old soldier Tso TSUNG-TANG, who, whatever he lacked in knowledge of military tactics, made up largely for it by dogged courage and patriotic persistence. Like France after Sedan, China now sadly lacks a Man. Given a capable soldier on the Throne or in the Cabinet, and an honest desire to act faithfully with an ally, China would find such a friend in Great Britain as would enable her to successfully stem the tide of Russian aggression and maintain the home of the Dynasty inviolate. But how can any agreement be come to with such a flabby nation as China? In her present state, too, it would be well nigh impossible. Matters must therefore drift, and Russia meanwhile is making the most of the time to hurry forward her preparations for securing the mastery not alone of China but of all Asia. Persia is already her most obedient to command; the whole of Central Asia is reduced to subjection; Mongolia would be only too willing to transfer its allegiance to the Great WHITE CZAR; China is a ripening pear, to be absorbed by degrees as may be safe or convenient; and India can be fought for when all else is secured. The Vienna correspondent of *The Times* may be misinformed, but while so many sinister reports are current concerning the designs of Russia, it will be well to observe the greatest caution, and though doing our best to preserve friendly relations with the reputed enemy, to keep our powder dry.

EXTERRITORIALITY AND THE CREWS OF BRITISH SHIPS IN JAPAN.

An interesting discussion has been going on in the Yokohama press with reference to the case of certain Chinese forming part of the crew of a British man-of-war who were arrested by the Japanese authorities at Hakodate on a charge of gambling and dealt with by the native Courts notwithstanding a claim put forward by the British authorities that they were subject to British jurisdiction under the law of exterritoriality. The *Japan Mail* maintains that the action of the Japanese authorities was correct; the *Japan Gazette* maintains the opposite, holding that the men should have been surrendered to British jurisdiction. In support of its argument the *Mail* quotes the following passage from HALL:—"It may be worth while to note the limitations upon an outlying instance of protection temporarily accorded to persons, not on their own account, but because of their association with British property. Persons forming part of the crew of a British vessel, whatever may be their nationality are protected while in an Oriental port

"not merely to the point up to which the customs of Europe allow members of a crew to be subjected to British jurisdiction, but to the full range, whether with respect to acts done on the vessel or on shore, that merely protective jurisdiction stretches in an Eastern State. Punitive jurisdiction does not, however, go with protective jurisdiction in this instance. British Courts can only exercise criminal jurisdiction over British subjects and persons to whom the privileges of British subjects have been regularly extended; they consequently have no power to try a foreign seaman belonging to a British ship for any offence committed within or without the territorial jurisdiction. He must be handed over to the Consular authority of the nation of which he is a subject." With all respect for the eminent authority responsible for the above, it strikes us as being bad law and contrary to the universal practice. No distinction can be drawn in such a case between protective and punitive jurisdiction, the essence of the protection accorded by a power possessing exterritorial jurisdiction being that persons accused of an offence shall be tried by the laws of the power to which they owe allegiance. The protective and punitive jurisdiction must necessarily go hand in hand. FERGUSON puts the matter more correctly in the following passage:—"A treaty of exterritoriality or capitulation includes not alone the subjects or citizens of the Treaty Power, but also those individuals of different nationality who are temporarily or permanently under the jurisdiction of the Treaty Power, whether on board the vessels of such Power or registered at its Consulates, and this independently of the condition in which the state or nation to which the protected individuals respectively belong may be with regard to such exterritoriality or capitulation." That is to say, a foreigner employed on board a British ship is subject to British jurisdiction, even when on shore, in countries where exterritoriality prevails. This is the principle applied in daily practice. If a seaman belonging to a foreign ship commits an offence ashore in a Chinese or Japanese port, say he is drunk and disorderly, he is dealt with by the authorities of his ship's nationality, the question of his own nationality not being gone into. We fail to see anything in the Hakodate case that should take it out of the general rule. Some time ago a Chinese member of the crew of H.M.S. *Essex* had the misfortune to accidentally kill a native at one of the Yangtze ports while ship's sports were being held ashore. According to Chinese law he would, notwithstanding the accidental character of the homicide, have been liable to punishment by death. The British authorities, however, notwithstanding that the accused was a Chinaman and that the occurrence took place in Chinese territory, claimed jurisdiction on the ground of the man's being a member of the crew of a British vessel. How is this case disposed of by the *Japan Mail*? As follows:—"Our contention is that such a claim has no *raison d'être* unless the jurisdiction against which it is set up is of a semi-civilized or barbarous character. If, for example, a foreigner serving in a British public vessel commits a crime on shore in China it is a point of humanity that Great Britain should assert her right of jurisdiction over him as a protected subject, rather than suffer him to be judged by Chinese tribunals. That principle, indeed, is the sole and only intelligible explanation of 'protection' exercised in the manner under considera-

tion; the sole and only ground for departing from the general tenet of international law which declares that every member of the crew of a foreign public ship is subject to local jurisdiction in respect of offences committed on shore." In this passage our contemporaries unconsciously but none the less effectually surrenders his whole case. The whole *raison d'être* of exterritoriality as applied to Oriental states is that the jurisdiction against which it is set up is, or is supposed to be, of a semi-civilized or barbarous character. It was on that ground that exterritoriality was imposed upon Japan, and though it is about to be terminated, on the ground that it is no longer necessary, while it remains the jurisdiction it confers upon foreign states in Japan is precisely the same as that which it confers upon the same states in China. The claim of the Japanese to exercise jurisdiction over British subjects (as the Hakodate Chinese for the time being were), in anticipation of the legitimate recovery of their judicial autonomy, therefore cannot be admitted as a matter of international law.

CONSULAR REPORTS AND THE ALLEGED APATHY OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

MR. FRASER, who writes the Consular report on the trade of Canton for last year, is to be congratulated on his advocacy of a common sense interpretation of the transit pass clause of the Tientsin Treaty, namely, that payment of the transit duty should clear imports of all further charges. Mr. BRENAN, it will be remembered, adopted a similar line in his recently published report on the state of trade at the Treaty ports. We can only hope that the representations of the Consuls may lead Her Majesty's Government to review the decision arrived at nearly thirty years ago, a decision which has been most prejudicial to the development of foreign trade with China. Mr. FRASER complains of the apathy of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce as regards the existence of revenue farms in Kwangtung, but in justice to the Chamber we must say that there appears to be little ground for the complaint. The farming system is part and parcel of the lekin system and as Her Majesty's Government has formally recognised the legality of lekin there appeared to be little use in reiterating complaints on that score. Now that the mercantile community has got some of the Consuls on its side, however, the Chamber might afford support to the latter by sending in complaints in a steady stream. There is a bare possibility that such complaints may effect some good and at the worst they can do no harm. But it is well to bear in mind exactly how the question stands and that the first object to be aimed at is the conversion of Her Majesty's Government.

As long ago as 1867, when the revision of the Tientsin Treaty was under consideration, the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce memorialised the Secretary of State, representing *inter alia* the injury done to foreign trade by the illegal exactions levied on goods in excess of the tariff, especially lekin. Similar representations were made by other Chambers. The question was referred to the Board of Trade, and the reply of that department was as follows:—"My Lords entertain no doubt that the view expressed in some of the memorials, and even at one time by Sir R. ALCOCK himself, viz., that the payment of the transit dues ought to be held to exempt the goods upon which it has been paid from all subsequent internal taxation, and to insure the sale of the

"goods to their ultimate consumer with no enhancement of cost derived from taxation, save that represented by the import and transit duties, is a view which cannot be entertained by Her Majesty's Government. There is nothing in the terms of the Treaty which appears to my Lords to justify such a sweeping demand, and in view of the internal taxation to which native goods are subject in China it would be in their opinion both unjust and inexpedient to enforce such a demand, even if it were warranted by the terms of the Treaty stipulations. All that Her Majesty's Government can claim in this respect appears to my Lords to be that in the Treaty ports the importer shall have the right to sell his goods in the market, after payment of the Customs duties stipulated, and that he shall have the right to send goods to any internal market which he may select, free from any other charge than the Customs duty on importation and the stipulated transit duty; but that, both at the port and at the internal market, when once the goods have passed out of his hands they must take their chance in common with native goods and bear whatever impositions the rapacity or the necessities of Chinese administration may inflict."

The Board of Trade views on this and other questions were adopted by the Government, and Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK was so notified. In view of this authoritative declaration that British goods must bear whatever impositions the rapacity of the Chinese administration may inflict, a declaration made in response to the representations of the Chambers of Commerce, it seems rather ironical to now reproach the Chambers with not having complained sufficiently. As complaints are now invited, however, no doubt the Chambers will see that they are supplied without stint. There is abundant room for them, and, fortunately, they appear likely to meet with a better reception than in the days when Sir BROOKE ROBERTSON was Consul at Canton.

PROGRESS IN HUNAN.

No province in China has so long and so persistently refused admission to foreigners as Hunan, and few have been equally successful in excluding them. There are now treaty ports in twelve provinces of China proper, one in Manchuria, and one in the island of Hainan. The provinces of the North-west, Shansi, Shensi, and Kansuh, are of course far from the sea, and being without any great navigable river or system of roads are not easily accessible. Kweichow is poor, thinly populated, and very remote from the great centres of trade. Honan is also destitute of any great inland waterway except the Yellow River, which runs, however, only through a small portion of the north of the province, and is not an unmixed blessing to the land. Hunan, on the contrary, is splendidly watered and easy of access. The Yangtze bounds its north-eastern corner, and its great arm, the Siang river, runs through the Tung-ting Lake into the very heart of the province. Changsha, the capital, seated on the river Siang, is itself most favourably situated for a treaty port, and Siangtan, a busy and opulent town on the same river, should be a considerable centre of foreign trade. After the massacres and outrages of 1889-90 it was fully expected that the Powers would insist upon the opening up of Hunan, but the demand, if ever formally made, was not insisted upon. Hunan has for many years given to China a large number of her ablest officials; she has also furnished a

very large proportion of the best soldiers the Empire possesses. She is able, therefore, to plead with effect at the capital, and her sons have succeeded in keeping her soil inviolate from all save the ubiquitous missionary. Few foreigners have ever penetrated Hunan, and we owe most of the particulars gleaned concerning the province to missionary explorers. The people of this province are not really either so prejudiced or so ignorant as those of many other provinces, but the officials—active and retired—whose name is legion and whose influence is unbounded, are able to raise a demonstration against foreigners at any moment.

When the telegraph was first introduced into Hunan the most stringent measures were taken to prevent its destruction, but it was some time before popular feeling against the innovation could be allayed. That opposition has since been successfully overcome, and the innovation is allowed to remain unmolested. What is more surprising is that an appreciation of Western knowledge has been suffered to develop in the province. Stranger still, the officials appear to be prime movers in propagating foreign education. It is stated that the Literary Chancellor and the President of the Yolu School, Mr. WAN, are assiduously endeavouring to spread the rudiments at least of Western learning among the natives, and at the recent examinations the students, who had been led to expect in the papers set them some Western subjects, were greatly disappointed to find that these had been omitted by their examiners. They are said to have expressed their dissatisfaction in unmistakable terms. It is evident, therefore, that whatever may be the state of feeling towards foreigners among the Hunanese, there is no dislike or contempt among them for the learning of the West. Mr. WAN has, it seems, lately secured permission from His Excellency CHIEN, the provincial Governor, to establish a new college, wherein Western science will be taught in addition to the hoary classics of the Chinese sages. The provincial gentry are giving hearty support to the project, and it is pretty certain that the school will soon become a focus of progress in the midst of a population renowned for their intelligence as well as their vanity. It is much to be regretted that this fine province has not been opened to trade, but there is hope for it in the not far distant future. The Grand Trunk Railway of China, the first real section of which, from near Peking to Hankow, is shortly to be commenced, will pass through Hunan. Leaving Wuchang the capital of Hupeh, on the southern bank of the Yangtze, opposite to Hankow, it will run through Hunan in a southerly direction, touching at Yochow, on the Tungting Lake, Changsha, the capital, Hengchow, and other important places, before entering Kwangtung, which province it will cross, terminating at Canton. The opening up of this province to the outside world should have some effect on the Chinese Empire, if anything can put life into the dry bones of Confucian conservatism. If only the Hunanese, who represent so much of the brain of the nation, could be weaned from their belief in the superiority of the classics, something might be hoped for. Time will show whether the railways and other agents of progress are all powerless to lift the sons of Han from the ruts in which for so many centuries they have been plodding. We are not sanguine, and have no great faith in the future of the race, but there may possibly yet arise a man who is capable of initiating a new departure. If so, he would probably hail from Hunan.

SUPREME COURT.

6th October.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE FULL COURT—SIR JOHN CARRINGTON (CHIEF JUSTICE) AND MR. A. G. WISE (PUISNE JUDGE).

CHEUNG IU TING, APPELLANT, V. CHUN YAM AND MA PAK TO, RESPONDENTS.

In this case the respondents (defendants in the Court below) appeared on a rule nisi calling upon them to show cause why an appeal in the nature of a new trial should not be heard.

Mr. M. W. Slade (instructed by Mr. Reece) appeared for the appellant; Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C. (instructed by Mr. Denny), for Chun Yam; and Mr. E. Robinson (instructed by Mr. Wilkinson) for Ma Pak To.

Mr. Francis, in showing cause for Chun Yam, directed their Lordships' attention to the principle which always guided Courts of Appeal in considering applications of this kind. The rule nisi was made on the sole ground that fresh evidence not available on the hearing had been since discovered. It was laid down in Chitty's Practice that a new trial should not be made on this ground unless there was reasonable probability that if the proposed fresh evidence were brought before a jury a different verdict from that given in the former trial would be given. The facts were fully set forth in the judgment of Mr. Justice Wise and were also fully brought out on the application to the Full Court, and therefore counsel would not trouble their Lordships with them again. The first bit of fresh evidence was that since the trial an examination had been made of the records in the Stamp Office which went to show, so it was alleged, that on or about the times certain promissory notes, said to have been made by Ma Pak To and guaranteed by Chun Yam, were made Ma Pak To obtained stamps from the Stamp Office, which would fit in with the fact that he had given the alleged promissory notes on those dates. Counsel submitted that that was ordinary evidence and ought to have been obtained in the course of the trial. It was not fresh evidence discovered. The second new additional evidence upon which the appellants relied was to be brought in by the son of the plaintiff, who gave evidence on the original trial. He was now prepared to say that, after the judgment, he searched amongst his father's papers and found a particular letter. Counsel submitted that that was a matter which ought to have been looked into before the trial. The third bit of fresh evidence that plaintiff alleged he was in a position to produce was the evidence of a man named Tang Fung Chi, a man well known about the Courts. He could state that in January he was asked to negotiate a loan of about \$2,000 for Ma Pak To to be guaranteed by Chun Yam and that he was told, certainly by Ma Pak To and possibly by both, that the money was required for the purpose of paying it to the plaintiff. That evidence, counsel submitted, was not directly in support of the plaintiff's case; it only inferentially supported his case. Counsel also pointed out how reluctant were the Courts in England to grant a new trial because of the temptation to commit perjury. If that was the case in England how much more so was it in Hongkong where, counsel was sorry to say, perjury was committed in almost every case brought before the Court.

The Chief Justice—This case is a very bad illustration of the truth of what you have said. Mr. Francis—As bad a case as could possibly be.

Mr. Robinson then addressed their Lordships on behalf of Ma Pak To.

Mr. Slade, on behalf of the appellants, contended that the fresh evidence, which was very material, could not have been available at the trial, and therefore the rule asked for should be granted.

Their Lordships considered their decision in private and on returning into court the Chief Justice said it was difficult to say on which side the moral elements of the case were, as perjury had been committed on the one side or the other. It was a recognised principle that fresh evidence must be viewed with the utmost

jealousy. He and his learned brother were of opinion that the rule must be discharged in regard to the three points raised. The evidence as to the first and second points ought clearly to have been available at the trial, and in reference to the third point, which was the most important, their Lordships thought they would not be justified in placing too much reliance on that new evidence. He (the Chief Justice) had felt some doubt in the matter because the truth might be shut out by refusing to receive the evidence, but, on the other hand, the rule in regard to the reception of fresh evidence was definite, and it would be very unwise to depart from it. Their Lordships were not satisfied that if this new evidence were taken there would be a reasonable probability of the decision in the court below being changed. Therefore the rule would be discharged with costs.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

At the monthly meeting of the General Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, held at 3 p.m. on Friday, the 8th October—Present: Messrs. R. M. Gray (Chairman), Herbert Smith (Vice-Chairman), J. J. Bell-Irving, N. J. Ede, P. Jackson, N. A. Siebs, T. H. Whitehead, and R. C. Wilcox (Secretary).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the previous meeting (held 10th Sept.) were read and confirmed.

THE MAINTENANCE OF THE INTEGRITY OF BILLS OF LADING.

Read letter, dated 13th August, from President of the General Produce Broker's Association of London, enclosing copy of letter addressed by the Association to the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom urging the importance of maintaining the integrity of bills of lading, requesting the views of the Chamber on the subject, and hoping that it would be brought prominently to notice.

Resolved to reply to the effect that the Committee were of opinion that bills of lading should be properly dated, and that they would have the correspondence circulated among the commercial community.

PROVISIONAL REGULATIONS OF TRADE ON WEST RIVER.

Read letter from Mr. H. M. Hillier, Commissioner of Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, Kowloon, dated 11th ult., forwarding six copies of the Provisional Regulations of trade on West River for use of Chamber.

Acknowledgment had been sent same date.

THE REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS.

A further letter from Messrs. H. H. Kirch & Co. on above subject, making a fresh suggestion, had been received and acknowledged, and on the 21st ult. a letter, in terms of the decision come to at last meeting, was despatched to the Government.

To this a reply was received on the 7th inst. enclosing copy of a lengthy minute by the Attorney-General, which is still under consideration.

BOUNTY TO JAPANESE EXPORTS OF RAW SILK DIRECT.

Read letter from Yokohama General Chamber of Commerce, dated 9th ult., intimating the probability of the Japanese Government, at the next meeting of the Diet, introducing a Bill to abolish the bounty on silk shipped direct by Japanese exporters.

PREFERENTIAL DUTIES ON JUNK CARRIED CARGO.

A letter having, on 19th ult., been received from the Secretary of the Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co., Limited, stating that since the 10th idem, in consequence of preferential duties being accorded by the Hoppo to junk borne cargo, the carriage of waste silk had been entirely directed from the river steamers, correspondence had passed with the British Consul at Canton.

The Chairman gave a résumé of the correspondence that had passed between the Chamber and Canton and Peking in past years on this much vexed question, and it was, after some discussion, decided to again address the British Minister at length on the subject, and draw attention to the latest development.

INLAND TAXATION OF FOREIGN GOODS IN THE TWO KWANG.

In pursuance of a decision previously arrived at, a letter was, on the 28th ult., addressed to H.B.M.'s Minister at Peking, on the practice, in the Two Kwang, of granting monopolies to traders to collect *lekin* on certain foreign imports, and the desirability of Foreign Consulates being notified of all *lekin* duties legally leviable on imported goods, so that importers may know to what taxation their goods are subject before they reach the consumer at any given destination.

(Correspondence.)

REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS.

Hongkong, 16th September,

The Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, Sir,—We beg to acknowledge receipt of your favour of 10th inst., from which we are pleased to note that the trade marks matter will have the further consideration of your committee.

As your Committee has taken up the question of registration of trade marks, it might be a good opportunity to draw their attention to the very unsatisfactory way in which notice of such intended registration is given to the general public, and they might perhaps see their way to recommend to the Government an alteration of the present system.

For your guidance we beg to enclose several cuttings taken from the local papers and containing notices of registration, marked series A and B. You will observe that the advertisements marked A are facsimiles of the trade marks intended for registration, whilst those marked B only state that a certain firm intends to apply for registration of certain trade marks and articles, without giving a description or facsimile of them. Any one desirous of protecting himself against infringements, or for the sake of keeping on record the trade marks registered in this colony, is compelled to go to the Colonial Secretary's Office to find out whether there is any objection to the registration. This involves a good deal of time wasted and an expenditure of 50 cents on every occasion. As it is almost impossible to take notice of every registration, and advertisements relating to them might easily be overlooked, it depends entirely on the official in charge of this department to find out whether the same or a similar trademark has already been registered, and it is imaginable that mistakes might easily occur. If, on the other side, facsimiles of the trade marks would be published, persons interested would at once inform the Colonial Government if they thought they had just cause for protesting.

You will agree with us that in the present system there is room for improvement, and we trust that your Committee will recommend the Colonial Government to pass a law compelling applicants to publish facsimiles of the trade marks intended for registration when giving notice thereof in the *Government Gazette* and the local papers.—Apologising for the trouble, we have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servants.

H. H. KIRCH & Co.

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, 21st September, 1897.

Sir,—Since the despatch of my letter of the 5th August in reply to yours of the 29th July (No. 1206) forwarding copy of a letter addressed by Messrs. Marsland, Son & Co., of Manchester, to the Right Honourable Secretary of State for the Colonies complaining of an infringement of one of their trade marks, this Chamber has been put into possession of the details of such infringement by Messrs. Marsland, Son & Co.'s local agents, Messrs. H. H. Kirch & Co.

It appears from the letter of the last named firm that the local agents of a Belgian firm applied here to register a horse-shoe label on cotton thread. Messrs. H. H. Kirch & Co., at once, on behalf of the owners of this brand, opposed the registration, and successfully, thereafter registering the brand locally for Messrs. Marsland, Son & Co. This was not accomplished, however, without considerable trouble and expense, and hence the anxiety shown by Messrs. Marsland, Son & Co. to secure some amendment in the system of registration.

My committee are not prepared to suggest any scheme of imperial registration embracing the colonies as well as the United Kingdom,

on account of the magnitude of the undertaking and the great attendant cost of having commensurate departments in such colony, while at the same time it is most desirable that owners of marks for local trade should be able to claim the protection of registration.

The preamble of Ordinance 16 of 1873 leaves the impression that this Ordinance was originally designed more for the protection of trade marks which were already registered in the United Kingdom than for new marks solely registered in Hongkong, but it also covers the latter, and this case of Messrs. Marsland, Son & Co. raises the question of the value of local registration *vis-à-vis* registration in the United Kingdom.

My Committee are of opinion that, although the former may be accepted as *prima facie* evidence of ownership of a trade mark, it should be clearly laid down that registration in the United Kingdom, prior to the registration of such mark in Hongkong, would constitute the real ownership thereof in this colony, for the classes under which such trade mark is registered, as much as in the United Kingdom, and they therefore respectfully request that this opinion may be submitted to the Attorney-General for corroboration or otherwise, so that it may be formally laid down. My Committee would also suggest that for the due protection of marks originated for local industries it should be laid down that any trade mark, for the registration of which application has been made in Hongkong before the date of registration in the United Kingdom, should have the prior right in this colony.

Further, my Committee beg to suggest that in all future cases of registration it be made incumbent on the person effecting such registration to publish illustrations and descriptions of trade marks registered, together with the usual notice in the *Government Gazette* as required in paragraph 5 of Ordinance 16 of 1873.—I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

R. CHATTERTON WILCOX,
Secretary.

Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, Colonial Secretary.

THE WRECK OF THE "NAMO."A.

Messrs. Douglas Lapraik and Co., agents for the Douglas Steamship Company, Limited, have received further news of the wrecked steamer *Namoa*. The following telegram, dated October 5th, 1.40 p.m., was sent over the Imperial Chinese line from Pagoda:—

"Four of native crew drowned through boats capsizing in surf. Carpenter, third greaser, punkah boy, chief engineer's boy. Cannot say how many Chinese passengers drowned, but sixteen missing, including native saloon passenger from Amoy. Hall proceeding to wreck to-day in Chinese gunboat. Mails, ship's papers, everything lost."

Another telegram from Foochow, October 5th, 6.20 p.m., reads as follows:—

"Hall and Vice-Consul left to-day in a Chinese gunboat for the wreck, which is totally submerged. High water washed the decks and swept hull on rocks whilst trying to beach one mile from mainland, Fairway Channel, south of Cow's Horn. Very remote chance of any salvage. Position exposed. No prospects of saving hull."

On 7th Oct. the Douglas Steamship Company received a telegram from Foochow stating that on Wednesday the *Haitan* passed close to the scene of the wreck of the *Namoa*, but no trace of the steamer could be seen, although the *Haitan* coasted for three miles. Captain Hall and the Vice-Consul had not returned to Foochow when the telegram was despatched. The crew of the *Namoa* left Foochow for Hongkong in the *Haitan* on 8th Oct.

On 8th Oct. the following telegram was received by the Douglas Steamship Company:—

"Foochow, October 8, 12.12 p.m.
"Hall returned. Ship total wreck. Nothing can be saved. Decks awash at low water. Ship struck on rock between Fairway Island and Brown Rock. Hall leaving by German mail."

The following telegram has been received by the Postmaster-General from the Postal Agent at Foochow with reference to mails despatched by steamer *Namoa*:—"Foochow, 7th October—

Mails on wreck no hope recovering." The following later telegram has also been received:—"Foochow, October, 8th—Quantity Namoa letters recovered from villagers."

Captain Hall and the officers and crew of the wrecked Douglas steamer *Namoa*, arrived at Hongkong on the 11th October. Captain Hall returned by the *Preussen* and the officers and crew by the *Haitan*.

FIRE ON THE "MONGKUT."

Information has been received by the Yuen Fat Hong that at 10 a.m. on the 3rd instant fire broke out in the after hold of the steamer *Mongkut*, on her voyage to Bangkok. The cargo, which was mostly insured with Chinese Companies in Hongkong, sustained serious damage.

The *Mongkut* left Hongkong for Bangkok on the 26th September.

THE CHARGE OF ASSAULT AGAINST A SOLICITOR.

At the Police Court on 7th Oct. Hon. H. E. Wodehouse resumed the hearing of the case in which Mr. H. J. Gedge, solicitor, was summoned for assaulting Wong Wan Leung, clerk at the Kowloon Observatory, on the morning of the 2nd inst.

No further evidence was adduced on this summons and a cross-summons by Mr. Gedge charging Wong Wan Leung with assault was then proceeded with.

The complainant said—I am a solicitor practising in Hongkong. On the 2nd October I had been to the China Traders' Insurance Company's office and was returning along the south side of Queen's Road under the portico. Outside the office of Mr. J. D. Humphreys there was a press of people, and when I got opposite the office I had to slacken my speed. I was going east. In going through the crush a man (the defendant) bumped into me on my right side. At that moment I noticed his head was put up in the air and he appeared to be looking over his left shoulder at a placard over Humphreys's door. His body was facing west and his head was over his left shoulder. I was on a level with him and on the street side of him. I put out my right arm to ward him off so that he should not bump into my body. At the same time I put out my left arm in order to prevent me from being pushed over by the impetus of his body. When I did so the defendant turned sharply round and seized me by the coat on the right of my chest and said, "What is this, what is this, what is this, you son of a —?" I gave him two shoves with my right hand, in which I held a deed, and said, "Get away, get away." He immediately came straight at me with both hands moving like a windmill and hitting as hard as he could. I guarded the blows with my right arm and at the same time I gave him a back-handed blow across the left side of his face. I again said, "Get away." He still came up and then his brother came as well and both commenced hitting me at the same time. I retreated backwards out of the portico into the road and at the same time I gave his brother two blows in the face. Those blows were not what I should consider hard blows; they were not given with the force of the body—with the kick of the shoulder. If I had hit with full force I should have knocked them both down. They both used bad language. They stopped fighting and they called for a constable. I took defendant up to the Indian watchman, who told him he had commenced the fight. The defendant took me by the cuff and wanted to take me to the station. I refused to go. He then wanted me to apologize. I told him I should not apologize to a couple of Chinese cads. I did not make use of any bad language. I remember now that when he wanted me to go to the police station I said, "I'm d— if I will." What annoyed me first was that he knocked against my arm when he was walking slowly backwards endeavouring to look at a placard. I deny that I struck him first. The whole thing arose out of a most trivial incident, which occurs every day in the street. When I held out my arm it was to keep the crowd from pressing.

To defendant.—The placard was facing Queen's Road. You were walking under the verandah. The placard was outside the door underneath the verandah. To the best of my belief the placard was on the right hand side of Humphreys's office.

Complainant then explained that if instead of putting out his arm he had used the football charge with his hip the defendant would have fallen down immediately. He declined to apologize to the defendant.

His Worship—When I adjourned the case the other day I expressed the opinion that it was a case that might be settled outside, and that if the different parties did not choose to settle it in that way I would give a decision myself to-day. Since the case was adjourned I have had the opportunity of hearing the defendant give his evidence on oath and his description of what occurred. As the result of his evidence and of all the evidence I have taken in the case I am of opinion that the defendant Gedge is in no way to blame for what occurred. I consider that the whole of this unfortunate incident took place in the first instance through the accidental blundering of the Chinese in the street, and in the next instance through his improper behaviour after the commencement. If it is true that he made use to Mr. Gedge of such an expression as "you son of a —" and also of a filthy expression without which no Chinese conversation seems possible to be carried on, I consider that if he received any blows in the course of the struggle they were only what he deserved. From the first I had doubts as to what could have made the defendant Gedge strike the Chinese in the way the Chinese described him as doing without apparently the slightest provocation. The account given to-day by Mr. Gedge gives an entirely reasonable and rational explanation of what happened. I believe entirely his story that he did not intend to strike the defendant any blow and that he was merely putting out his hand as a guard against the defendant, who was coming against him in a lumbering, stupid way by looking in a different direction from that in which he was going. No harm would have been done if the affair had ended merely with the collision, but the Chinese seemed to consider himself affronted, and that naturally led to all this row afterwards. I am of opinion that the defendant Gedge, who was summoned in the first instance, is not in the slightest degree to blame for what has happened, and the summons against him is dismissed. If he chooses to press the summons against the defendant in the second case I think he is entitled to a conviction. If he is satisfied with the matter as it now stands I will dismiss the summons with the remarks I have made. (To Mr. Gedge.) Do you wish to go on with the summons?

Mr. Gedge—I do, your Worship, most certainly.

The defendant said he wished to ask some more questions.

His Worship—I have already dismissed the summons against Mr. Gedge. If you wish to ask him any more questions with regard to yourself you can do so.

Defendant—I ask for a remand for the case to be further investigated.

His Worship—I shall not grant that.

Defendant then asked Mr. Gedge some further questions. In reply complainant said that when he put out his hand he did not push defendant in the chest. Witness did not strike a blow until defendant attempted to hit him. Defendant caused a crowd to collect by shouting at the top of his voice, "Take him away, take him away."

His Worship (to defendant)—I have expressed the opinion that you were to blame in this affair. I am inclined to give you the opportunity of expressing regret for what occurred, in which case I shall let the matter drop. If you are not inclined to express regret I shall settle the matter myself. Complainant was willing to express his regret for what had occurred, but he would not apologize, and I have not found it necessary that he should do so. In the present case I consider you should express regret. I consider the whole of the business was due to you. I can quite understand you being annoyed if you were of opinion that the complainant intended to strike you a blow when he held up his hand, but is perfectly clear he

had no intention of striking you a blow, and that he was merely warding off the pressure of Chinese upon him. Under these circumstances I think if you made some expression of regret the matter might drop.

Defendant—During the whole time I spoke to Mr. Gedge I did not speak a word of Chinese.

His Worship—Are you willing now to express regret at the occurrence? I do not call upon you to apologize to Mr. Gedge, but are you willing to express regret at the occurrence?

Defendant—I wish to say that, being a gentleman, I regret very much this affair happened on both sides.

His Worship—That is not the kind of expression of regret I looked forward to. Are you willing to express regret, without any qualification, that the affair happened?

Defendant—I wish to say that I am very sorry this affair happened in the street.

Complainant—Really, I think, in justice to myself, that in a colony like this, where there are thousands more of Chinese than Europeans, if your Worship is of opinion that this man is in the wrong the summons against him ought to be dealt with. I ask your Worship, with all deference, to deal with it.

His Worship—I will do so.

Complainant—You see what sort of a man he is. He is a cheeky fellow and thinks he is entitled to the use of the whole street and that Europeans should keep out of his way. I ask your Worship to impose a penalty on him. I think it is only justice to the Europeans in this place that that should be done.

His Worship—It is not a question of Europeans and Chinese at all; that has nothing to do with it.

Defendant—I was born in a British colony—

His Worship—It does not matter whether you are a Chinese, Prussian, Arabian, Turk, Russian, or American. It is not a question of race at all. It is a question of two individuals, both of whom have the same rights in the street. In saying that you are in the wrong I do not mean to say you are in the wrong because you are Chinese and the other European. It is not a question of nationality at all. The reason why I say you are wrong is on account of what you did in the whole affair. I was inclined to think that Mr. Gedge was in the wrong when I heard your story. If I thought so now I should have told him and he would have been punished. Having heard the whole story I consider you were in the wrong and not Mr. Gedge. As you wish to leave the matter in my hands and will not apologize I must finish the case by fining you \$10.

EXTRAORDINARY DEALINGS IN FORGED BANK NOTES.

The man charged with sending a threatening letter to the Captain Superintendent of Police and also with having a forged \$50 note in his possession was again brought before the Magistrate on 8th Oct. The threatening letter congratulated the Head of the Green Cloths, Generous Brother (that is, the Captain Superintendent of Police), upon having increased his source of wealth, and then went on to say that his junior (the writer) was in great need of money. The Head of the Green Cloths (Generous Brother!) must make arrangements for the payment of \$10,000 to the writer. If the request was not complied with the Head's house would be razed to the ground. The writer wound up by warning the Generous Brother not to decline. A chop corresponding with the chop on this letter was found in the prisoner's house in Chinese Street when Detective Sergeant Scott went there to look for forged notes.

The charge in connection with the forged \$50 note revealed rather an extraordinary state of things. Letters were found in the prisoner's possession which showed that there is evidently a smart gang of bank note forgers at work in Hongkong and the neighbourhood of Canton, the victims apparently being Chinese ladies who cannot read. The letters were read by His Worship and they all gave the names and addresses of the senders, who reside either in Canton or its immediate vicinity. The first letter was from the Old City and amongst other things it said—"If you have any \$10 notes altered into \$100 please send ten at once for my own use because Li

Pun Ting [or some such name] promoted to be acting Magistrate and his ladies want to keep bank notes and do not wish to get silver." The second letter was sent from East Gate, Canton. It said "On the 13th day of the fifth moon I received two \$50 notes. They were brought here by a friend. On the 21st day of the fifth moon one of them was passed off in Fatshan. One was left as it could not be passed. Now I send you back that note because it is badly altered and because I fear that a woman who knows writing will not take it." At present I deduct \$10 for commission. The third letter said—"I beg to inform you that I now send you one \$50 bank note which was brought here last week by your son, because that \$50 note was badly made, and I now hand it back to your son to be brought to Hongkong for you. Written under the lamp on the night of the 1st of the ninth moon." The fourth letter reads as follows:—"On the 27th day of the fourth moon I received four \$25 bank notes which were brought here by—. They have been disposed of and I now deduct \$20 for commission and hand \$50 to be brought to you. At other times only when you have \$50 or \$100 notes send them here because the ladies of the big house dislike the trouble of changing." A paper also found in the house stated that if the business was successful it was clearly stipulated that the money, \$100, should be divided into five shares and that there should be no dispute. Mr. C. R. Scott, sub-accountant at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, proved that the \$50 note found in the prisoner's house was a forgery. It was originally a genuine \$10 note, but the figure "1" in each corner had been altered to "5." Mr. Chan Kai Ming, second clerk at the Magistracy, gave similar evidence and further stated that the Chinese characters had been altered and shaded over so as to make them all alike.

The prisoner said he knew nothing about the letters or the notes and suggested that they had been placed in the house by a man with whom he lived, and that he had informed the police in order to get prisoner into trouble.

His Worship committed the prisoner for trial at the Criminal Sessions on both charges.

THE MASONIC ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY.

The following despatch is published in the *Gazette* :—

Downing Street,
2nd September, 1897.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 154 of the 14th of July last forwarding an address to the Queen from the Freemasons of Hongkong congratulating Her Majesty on the occasion of the completion of the sixtieth year of Her reign.

2.—The address has been laid before the Queen, and I am commanded by Her Majesty to request you to convey to the Freemasons of Hongkong an expression of Her thanks for their loyal congratulations and good wishes.

3.—The Queen was pleased to admire the beautiful manner in which the address is bound.—I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

JOHN BRAMSTON,
For the Secretary of State.
Governor Sir W. Robinson, G.C.M.G., &c., &c., &c.

THE JUBILEE MEMORIAL.

The following correspondence is published in the *Gazette* :—

CHAIRMAN, JUBILEE COMMITTEE, TO
COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1897.

Sir,—I beg leave to inform you that the Jubilee Committee have collected the sum of ninety-eight thousand eight hundred and ninety-two dollars and twenty-eight cents, amount subscribed by the community wherewith to provide a permanent memorial of the completion of the sixtieth year of Her Majesty's reign. I have now to ask the Government for a cheque for an equal amount, in order that the whole sum of \$197,784.56 may, in accordance with resolution 3 passed at the meeting of the Jubilee Committee held on the 26th April and subsequently

approved by His Excellency the Governor, be placed on deposit with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, in the name of the Jubilee Committee.

Will you be good enough to inform His Excellency the Governor that the Committee is now engaged in preparing terms and conditions for competitive plans for the Victoria Hospital and Home for Training Nurses, and as soon as plans are selected they will be submitted for His Excellency's approval and work commenced.

I would further respectfully request you to ask His Excellency the Governor to kindly give directions, in accordance with his promise on the occasion of the celebration of the Jubilee, to have the Victoria Jubilee Road commenced at both ends.—I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

C. P. CHATER,
Chairman of the Jubilee Committee.
To Honourable J. H. Stewart Lockhart, Colonial Secretary, &c., &c., &c.

COLONIAL SECRETARY TO CHAIRMAN,
JUBILEE COMMITTEE.

Colonial Secretary's Office.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1897.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 22nd ultimo, I am directed to state, for the information of the Jubilee Committee, that a vote for the amount of the Government contribution towards the Jubilee Fund will be brought before the Finance Committee when the Legislative Council next meets.

The Acting Director of Public Works has promised a preliminary report on the proposed Victoria Jubilee Road in the course of a few days, which, after it has been received, will be duly submitted to the Committee.—I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,

Colonial Secretary.

Honourable C. P. Chater, C.M.G., Chairman,
Jubilee Committee.

COURT MARTIAL IN HONGKONG.

ALCOHOLIC OR CONSTITUTIONAL NERVOUSNESS?

Rather an interesting medical battle has been fought at a Court-martial which was held at the Headquarter Office, Queen's Road, on Friday, Saturday, and Monday. The prisoner was Sapper McClintock, of the 25th Company of the Royal Engineers, and he was charged with conduct to the prejudice of military discipline and good order in that he, when liable to military duty, indulged in excessive drinking of alcoholic stimulants, thereby inducing alcoholism and rendering himself incapable of performing his duty, between the 14th and 28th ultimo.

The Court consisted of Major Hanham, R.A. (President), Captain Simmonds, R.A., and Lieut. Ingpen, W.Y.R. Lieut. Denis de Vitre, acting adjutant, R.E., prosecuted and Mr. E. Robinson conducted the defence.

The evidence for the prosecution was that on the morning of the 13th inst. the prisoner was found drunk at Lyemooon, where he was stationed, and he was placed under arrest in the guard room. His wrist was badly cut as the result, he said, of the bursting of a lemonade bottle. He was taken to the hospital and detained there until the 28th September, from which date he had been under arrest. According to the evidence of Surgeon-Major Johnston, Surgeon Captain Whitty, and Surgeon Captain Pryne, the prisoner had, between the 16th and 28th, suffered from a nervous disease which was the result of alcoholism. His hands were shaky, and his tongue was also tremulous and furred, and Surgeon Captain Pryne was of opinion that the prisoner's nervous system was utterly shattered. The result of this nervous condition was that the prisoner was unfit for service. In cross-examination Mr. Robinson asked Surgeon Captain Pryne to make an examination of the prisoner. The witness did so and said there was still a tremor of the prisoner's tongue and hands, but the symptoms were not so aggravated as they were when he was admitted to the hospital. Witness could not say, not being a specialist in nervous diseases, whether the symptoms observed by him were the result of malingering or not.

For the defence sappers were called to prove that the prisoner was a temperate man and that he had suffered from nervousness for a long time past. Dr. Stedman was also called to give scientific testimony. He said he was an M.D. of the London University and had been house physician for over a year at the special hospital in London for the treatment of nervous diseases. The prisoner was suffering from simple tremor, which was no more a disease than stammering; it was a nervous condition and was well known to be unconnected with nervous disease or alcoholism. He first examined the prisoner on the 8th inst. The tremor of the tongue was slight, but perfectly distinct, and the tremor of the hand was slight in range but very marked in character. It would, he thought, be impossible for the prisoner to voluntarily keep up so fine a tremor the length of time the examination lasted. In his opinion the symptoms were constitutional and not alcoholic. He thought they might easily be mistaken for alcoholic symptoms, as the conditions were almost alike. The reasons why he thought the tremors were not alcoholic were (1) because it was very unusual to have chronic alcoholic tremor in so young a man; (2) because he believed alcoholic tremor was always accompanied by other marked symptoms, such as a blotchy face, bleary eyes, and general alcoholic appearances, which were not present in the prisoner; (3) because the history pointed to the tremors having been present as long as prisoner could remember; and (4) because it required a considerable amount of alcohol to induce alcoholic tremor, and the history did not point to the prisoner having had sufficient. It was well recognized that the condition of simple tremor did not affect a man's efficiency for work or service; it was not usually even shown in the handwriting. Witness did not think the prisoner's nervous constitution was shattered.

In answer to the prosecutor Dr. Stedman said he could not speak about the prisoner's condition between the 14th and 28th September, as he did not see him until 8th October.

Mr. Robinson addressed the Court for the defence, after which the Court considered the evidence.

The prisoner was found guilty. The sentence will not be made known until it is confirmed by the General Officer commanding.

REVIEWS.

China Coast Tales. By LISE BOEHM. Shanghai, Hongkong, Yokohama, Singapore: Kelly and Walsh, Limited. 1897.

THIS, the second volume from the same writer's pen, contains two tales, "In the Sixties" and "Playing Providence," the former occupying over two-thirds of the book. Both are graphically told and have a strong interest, but neither is so redolent of the Chinese coast as either of the tales in the earlier volume—"Dobson's Daughter" and "Of the Noble Army"—in fact, with an alteration of the local colouring the scenes of the present tales might have been laid almost anywhere, whereas the events narrated in the previous ones could have occurred only in China.

"In the Sixties" opens "Long-long ago, in the good old days, before France began to think of Tonkin, before Germany began to think of ousting England in the Far East, before Russia dreamt of a Pacific ice-free port; half-way and more through the sixties, when dollars were worth the getting and bimetalism a fancy topic of conversation; when fortunes could be made in a decade, if at the peril of one's life, some thirty years ago, in short." The characters are Customs and mercantile men and their women-kind; the motive is misplaced affection ending in elopement and shipwreck. The annual visit of Mrs. Ratcliff to the unmarried Commissioner of Customs at Amoy seems rather an extravagant idea, even for China in the sixties, but otherwise the situations are all very cleverly arranged and the characters well drawn.

"Playing Providence," the second tale in the book, is concerned with the shipwreck made of two lives by an erring wife, the title being suggested by the intermeddling of a Commissioner's fussy wife, who brings the separated husband and wife together again.

The Chevalier d'Auriac. By S. LEVETT YEATS, London and Bombay: Longmans, Green & Co. 1897.

The latest addition to Longmans' Colonial Library, which we have received through Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Limited, is a stirring tale of history and romance, the scene of which is laid in France in the reign of Henry of Navarre. The Chevalier d'Auriac is the hero and narrates his adventures in the first person. There is an abundance of stirring incident and the excitement grows more intense as the tale progresses. The reader will find it difficult to lay the book down until he has finished the last page.

Cassell's Publications for September.

THE *Magazine of Art* contains an account by M. H. Spielmann of the National Gallery of British Art, which was consecrated to the public use on the 21st July by the Prince of Wales and which now shelters not only the collection of Mr. Tate, who has presented the gallery and collection to the nation, but also the pictures of the Chantrey Bequest, those included in Mr. Watts's gift to his fellow-countrymen, and, finally, ninety-seven works removed from the National Gallery in Trafalgar Square. In the series of articles on the Royal Collections the subject this month is Boule Work. There are various other interesting articles on art subjects and the number is an excellent one.

Cassell's Magazine has a very attractive bill of fare consisting of fiction and miscellaneous articles. Amongst the latter is one on "Tragedies of the Sea," by Alfred T. Story. The article opens with the statement that "one does not hear much of piratical deeds nowadays—except occasionally in the China seas, and from time to time on the Riff coast; but it is not so many years since the voyage to India was not unattended with risk from pirate hordes." A number of sea tragedies are narrated, but none of those which have taken place on the China coast find a place in the collection, though it is mentioned that the captain of one of the P. and O. boats told the writer that he was once rendered very uneasy by the number of low-looking Celestials "who took short passage at Canton;" the captain states the precautions he took and concludes by saying that a few months afterwards a ship was taken in the Canton river exactly in the manner he described. There must be some mistake, we think, in putting this into the mouth of a P. & O. captain, as that line has never made Canton one of its ports.

In the *Quiver* General Booth tells the story of the Salvation Army.

THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ANNUAL CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.

11th October.

The Hongkong Volunteer Corps went into camp at Stonecutters Island on Saturday afternoon. The many Volunteers who were up early enough on Saturday morning anxiously scanned the eastern horizon for visible evidence of the rising of the sun, but they were sadly disappointed with what they saw. As far as sunshine was concerned the hour might have been midnight. Nothing but dense masses of heavy clouds could be seen and those clouds looked as if they would not budge for all the armies in the world. And they did not budge. They stuck like unwelcome visitors, the consequence being that rain fell during most of the morning and afternoon. The Field Battery were ordered to parade at Headquarters at 2.30, and by that time there was a very good muster of men, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. The members of the Maxim Gun Company were not ordered to parade, much, we understand, to the disappointment of several men who preferred to march in a body into camp to dribbling in in a go-as-you-please style. One sergeant of the Maxims, however, decided to turn up at headquarters and we think he was the only member of the "A" Company who did so.

Owing to the rain the men did not fall in until about three o'clock. For the first time since it was organized the Corps drum and fife band made its official public appearance, and it goes without saying that the musicians' efforts were highly appreciated. On the way to

the launch at Murray Pier the band played "Swanee River," and everyone thought this popular air was played with great success considering that the band has only recently been started. Major Sir John Carrington (Commandant) and the whole of the officers of the Field Battery accompanied the men, and quite a large crowd of people assembled in Queen's Road and on the cricket ground to watch the Volunteers march by. The men were halted on Murray Pier, where quite a large number of interested residents assembled. The specially chartered launch, *Prudence*, was in waiting and the men embarked with great eagerness, most of them doubtless proudly thinking to themselves that they would help to fix the Big Bolt on the Back Door.

The launch looked quite spruce. The Corps flag with the crest was flying forward, the British flag aft, and the Corps colours were painted on the funnel. Even the launchmen were in special attire. Each man wore a uniform which was perhaps intended to resemble khaki, but owing to the peculiarity of the process of dyeing or washing or drying or some other stage of the transformation, the uniform of these men really looked as if it had been soaked in a strong solution of Turkey Rhubarb. Going across to Stonecutters' the band played two lively selections.

Stonecutters' Island was reached in very good time, and the men were drawn up on the pier and marched into camp to the tune of the "British Grenadiers." After being dismissed they hastened to their respective tents, arranged everything in good order, dug trenches, and prepared for the night. A company drill was put in before dinner, but owing to a shower of rain it—the drill not the dinner—had to be cut short. The night was rather tempestuous but nothing out of the ordinary happened.

Yesterday a church parade service was held by the Rev. W. Bannister, who preached an earnestly eloquent sermon, which was most appropriate to the occasion.

At noon the Corps flag was hoisted, this ceremony being the signal for a great display of enthusiasm. The first attempt was not successful as the unfurling rope broke, but thanks to the assistance rendered by two captains, a lieutenant, two quartermaster-sergeants, and a gunner, and the sound advice kindly proffered by a few of the bystanders, the broken ends of the rope were soon tied and the flag was unfurled amidst loud cheers and the playing by the band of "British Grenadiers."

During this week some very useful work will be accomplished, and it is to be sincerely hoped that the weather will be more propitious than during the first two days.

12th October.

The Volunteer camp at Stonecutters' Island on Sunday night was anything but a pleasant spot. It rained so long and with such heavy force that it is almost a wonder the whole island, fortifications and all, was not washed out of existence. Not only did rain fall in torrents but the wind howled and shrieked as if in terrible agony, and the bell tents were put to a most severe test. The marquee used by the rank and file for singing and whist playing, when it is not engaged for meals, was blown down about five o'clock in the morning, and some of the bell tents were knocked out of shape on the weather side. A piano was stationed in the marquee. This was a very fine instrument. It was gentle and obliging and was always willing to either submit to an expert in the one finger exercise or to be touched by players of the Lizzt or Paderewski type. It was even amenable to the wind and rain. After the welcome reveille had been sounded and the men had cleared away the cobwebs which, thanks to a restless evening, encircled their eyes, they set to work to extricate the piano from underneath the soaked canvas. After a good deal of scientific tugging at the ropes the instrument was found. Sergeant-Major Duncan, without consulting a single member of the ambulance corps, ordered the instant removal of the piano to the hospital. The order was promptly obeyed and a dozen willing hands heaved up the piano and bore it gently and safely into one of the wards. Surgeon Lieutenant Stedman was not in camp at the time, but somebody else who knew

all about such matters undertook the treatment of the case, the result being that the piano was pronounced to be absolutely free from fracture and it was allowed to leave the hospital. The piano had a fine game to itself at night. The marquee was quickly re-instated by a large fatigue party and then all the men tackled a hearty breakfast, which was followed by an exodus from camp by a good number of men, the remainder stopping behind waiting for the sun. Last night the weather was calm and appearances indicated the break up of the bad weather. We sincerely trust the rest of the week will be fine. This afternoon the *Camp Gazette* will be on sale at the camp and also at Messrs. Kelly and Walsh.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

FIRST XI. V. THE TWENTY-TWO.

The opening match of the season was brought off on Saturday on the Cricket Ground under atmospheric conditions that were unfortunately far from favourable. The eleven was constituted, according to "old custom," entirely of old choices, and but for the absence of two of their number when the side was batting would probably have been just strong enough to score a win. The twenty-two was not so rich in new talent as upon some previous occasions, but Noble and Moberley appear to be likely acquisitions, the former scoring 21 runs and capturing four wickets for 36. Isacke, too, made a good show with the ball, taking five wickets for 54 runs. He had three chances missed off him in his first two overs, and thereafter in proportion. The fielding was far from satisfactory throughout, for which the bad light and the slippery condition of the ball may perhaps be held to offer some excuse, and omitting all mention of the chances that were not accepted, the general ground fielding, the returns to the wicket, and the general routine of scouting out were very deficient in smartness and precision. Some exceptions proved the rule, however. Head and Berger were both responsible for good catches, whilst Platt snapped up Johnston at the wicket in a very smart and workmanlike manner. It only remains to mention that Johnston, Gordon, and Mounsey contributed 90 out of the 117 runs put together by the eleven, each in his own style making a creditable and successful first appearance for the season. One fact remains to be chronicled: there was only one dog in the pavilion, a fact for which the general body of members have reason to express much gratitude to the half-dozen members of the Club who commonly choose a Saturday afternoon cricket match as a suitable occasion to give their half-bred canine friends a weekly airing.

The following is the score:—

ALL CORNERS.

P. Wodehouse, b. Gordon	0
J. F. Noble, c. Gillingham, b. Smith	21
H. S. Moberley, H.K.R., b. Gordon	13
C. C. Ingham, b. Gordon	0
F. H. Kew, st. Arthur, b. Smith	0
Dr. Atkinson, b. Gordon	6
A. G. Stokes, c. Ward, b. Mackenzie	10
R. L. Richardson, b. Smith	4
Capt. Phillips, A.D.C., b. Smith	2
H. Carey, R.A., c. Smith, b. Davies	11
H. Grant-Smith, run out	0
R. Isacke, b. Smith	0
Hon. H. E. Wodehouse, C.M.G., c. Ward, b. Mackenzie	3
C. C. Platt, c. Mounsey, b. Smith	8
Lieut. Head, R.A., b. Smith	4
Capt. Rumsey, R.N., c. sub., b. Smith	0
Lieut. Buzzard, R.A., b. Mast	9
D. E. Brown, b. Smith	0
S. Jacob, c. Ward, b. Mast	7
Capt. Berger, H.K.R., b. Gillingham	3
Lieut. Ingpen, W.Y.R., b. Gillingham	4
J. Grant-Smith, c. Mast, b. Ward	5
A. Ellis, not out	2
Extras	13

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BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Overs.	Maid.	Runs.	Wides.	N.B.	Wickets.
C. Gordon	14	5	26	—	—	4
Gillingham	8	4	10	—	—	2
Sercombe-Smith	16	1	45	—	—	9
P. G. Davis	6	4	2	—	—	1
C. Mackenzie	8	2	18	—	—	2
E. Mast	8	4	8	—	—	2
A. G. Ward	1.3	—	2	1	—	1

FIRST ELEVEN.

Surg. Lt.-Col. Johnston, c. Platt, b. Isacke...	33
A. G. Ward, b. Noble	4
K. Mounsey, c. Berger, b. Isacke	24
E. Mast, c. Berger, b. Isacke	8
A. Mackenzie, c. Berger, b. Noble	0
A. Anderson, b. Noble	1
C. Gordon, W.Y.R., not out	33
Col Clarke, b. Isacke	2
J. R. Gillingham, absent	0
P. G. Davies, R.A., absent	0
T. Sercombe Smith, c. Head, b. Noble	8
H. Arthur, c. Inchbald, b. Isacke	1
Extras	3

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BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Overs.	Maid.	Runs.	Wides.	N.B.	Wickets.
J. F. Noble	24	6	36	—	—	4
Lt. Ingpen	7	1	17	—	—	—
Lt. Isacke	17	1	54	—	—	5
F. H. Kew	2	—	7	—	—	—

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong Football Club was held in the cricket pavilion on 7th October. Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart (President) took the chair. In moving the adoption of the report he remarked upon the satisfactory pecuniary position of the Club and the success that attended the games last season. He was particularly glad to again record the fact that the Rugby flag of the Club had not been lowered during the whole season—(applause)—and old Hongkong Rugby players had said there had never been a better Rugby team in the colony than that which did duty in the field last season. (Applause.) As a result of this excellence the Navy had had to lower their flag on every occasion and this year they would doubtless bring forward a team which would wipe out those defeats. The presence of the West Yorkshire Regiment had a great deal to do with the success of the Rugby team. The Regiment would be leaving the colony very shortly and he was sure the members of the Club would heartily wish the West Yorks every success in other climes. (Applause.) The Club had done exceedingly well in the Association game, having won 9 games, lost 7, and drawn 5. The shield competition had produced some most interesting games and the victory of the *Centurion* men was popular and well deserved. (Applause.) It was a matter for regret that several of last season's men had gone home, but it was not improbable that a strong team would represent the ship this year. A challenge cup had been offered for competition by two members of the Club, Mr. H. W. Slade and Mr. H. W. Looker, and he (the President) was quite sure the players and the public would appreciate this generous sporting spirit. (Applause.)

Mr. G. H. Potts seconded the adoption of the report.

Carried.

Mr. LOCKER proposed that Mr. Lockhart be again elected President of the Club. The Club could not have a better man or a keener sportsman. (Applause.)

Mr. SLADE seconded.

Carried.

The PRESIDENT thanked the members for the honour they had done him and said that, thanks to an excellent Committee and a most energetic Hon. Secretary, the position was practically a sinecure.

The following officers were then appointed—Hon. Treasurer, Mr. H. W. Slade; Hon. Secretary, Mr. F. Browne; Captain of the Rugby team, Mr. G. H. Potts; Captain of the Association team, Mr. H. W. Looker; Committee: Dr. Atkinson, Messrs. E. F. Mackay, P. G. Davies, E. D. Sanders, and D. Wood.

RAUB.

The following is the Acting Mining Manager's report for the five weeks ending 23rd September, 1897:—

Raub Hole 220 feet Level.—The main west cross-cut has been extended a distance of 38 feet through slate country with several small leaders, none of which, however, carry gold. This cross-cut is now in a total distance from the shaft of 286 feet. I have opened out and driven south a total distance of 21 feet on a bunch of ore cut in this cross-cut. The ore still continues in the face of this drive, but as

no gold could be got in it I have stopped the drive.

North Drive on the lode formation.—This drive has been extended 18 feet, making a total distance of 229 feet. The ore still continues in the face of the drive, but it is small, about 4 in. thick, and no gold can be seen in it.

Stopes.—In the stopes over the main south drive the lode will average about 1½ in. of fairly good ore, which is improving as we rise on it. In the block of ground North of the No. 2 Winze the lode will average fully 12 in. thick of very nice ore, which improves as we get up to the intermediate drive, where we have some really good ore underfoot.

Bukit Koman No. 1 Level North.—The lode in the face is very much split up and mixed with mullock. We are taking the drive in about 8 ft. wide. The face of the drive has been almost all mullock mixed with a little quartz, but the ore appears to be making again on the East side, where we have now about 18 in. of good solid ore with every indication of it increasing in size again. This drive has been extended 16 ft. making a total distance North from main crosscut of 498 ft.

The leaders on the West side of the lode are larger and continue to carry fair gold.

South Drive.—The face of this drive is still in clean slate country with no quartz showing. The leaders previously reported have gone out over the back of the drive. The drive has been extended a further distance of 12 ft., making a total distance of 667 ft. from main crosscut.

The prospecting crosscut has been put in East from the drive a total distance of 18 ft. A leader about 6 in. thick carrying very nice gold was cut here. We commenced driving upon it, but, as it did not look very promising, have stopped it for the present.

Stopes No. 2 South.—The lode is larger here, being now about 6 ft. wide of good solid ore, which continues to carry very nice gold.

In the No. 3 Stope coming in over the bases of this, the lode is smaller than it was, being only about 8 feet wide. It has been very much broken up and mixed with mullock, but is getting solid again and carries better gold than it did.

The No. 3 South Air Shaft has holed through to the No. 2 stope at a depth of 170 feet. This has improved the ventilation and will facilitate the working of the stopes.

Winze No. 1 South.—This holed through to the back of the No. 2 level at a depth of 93 feet and has improved the ventilation here.

No. 2 Level South Drive.—This level has been extended 25 feet, making a total distance of 225 feet from the crosscut. The lode still continues to be about 12 feet wide, and carries fair gold, but it is not quite so solid as it was.

No. 2 Level North.—The lode here is about 6 feet and was broken up and mixed with mullock, but appears to be making solid again.

Bukit Jellis.—This shaft is now sunk and timbered to a depth of over 75 feet. The machinery, pumps, etc., are completed, and are now at work. We have cut water in the shaft, but as the pump can keep it down comfortably the water does not as yet hinder us much.

Battery.—This has been kept going full time during the month. On Monday, the 6th inst., a general clean up took place for the past nine weeks' work, when 2,334 tons yielded 1,517 ozs. 5 dwts. 0 grs. of smelted gold, being an average of about 13 dwts. per ton. The following are the particulars of the ore crushed:—

Bukit Koman	2,149½ tons
Raub Hole	184½ "

Total 2,334 "

Crushing was resumed at 10 p.m. the same evening.

Electric Installation.—Contractors are at work clearing cable track and levelling flume line. The weather has been very unfavourable, raining almost every day. This has greatly retarded the work, as the coolies lose a lot of time through the heavy rains.

General.—The health of the camp is improving slightly, but there is still a lot of sickness caused principally by the heavy rains we are having.

GILBERT B. WHYTE,
Acting Mining Manager.

CORRESPONDENCE

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

PLANTING IN NORTH BORNEO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

DEAR SIR,—I should be glad if you could find space in your columns for the publication of matters connected with the planting industry of British North Borneo which may prove of interest to the communities in this part of the East, and of which the following is a brief resumé:—

The Commissioner of Lands is authorised by His Excellency the Governor to say that a free grant of 500 acres of land may be obtained for specific purposes (not including tobacco), say for coffee, chincona, tea, &c., under Land Regulations, clause 10 (copy at foot). Applications are being received in all parts of the territory, and good hopes are entertained of a large extension of the planting and timber industries; it is expected that two companies will be working the gold deposits in the Segama District, whilst boring for oil is already being systematically carried on by a wealthy company. Inducements will be gladly offered to capitalists hence or from China to plant sugar or coffee in North Borneo, both of which products appear well suited to the climate. Railway operations now being carried on will open up the hill districts, when Arabian coffee would undoubtedly form a very profitable planting. Already a few plants have been planted at an elevation of about 1,000 feet at Kannigon on the Paguran River (Upper Padas), which are cropping freely, whilst on the West Coast the native planted Arabian coffee is very healthy, and though at a low elevation crops well.

Thanking you in anticipation for the insertion of this communication, I remain, dear Mr. Editor, yours faithfully.

H. L. DALRYMPLE,
Agent for Government of British
North Borneo.

Hongkong, 7th October, 1897.

Land Regulations of 1894, clause 10, reads as follows:—"In cases where free grants of land have been made, a *bona fide* commencement to bring such land under cultivation must be made within 18 months from the date of the selection of the land, and the lessee will be entitled to retain 2 acres of uncultivated land for every acre that shall have been brought under cultivation within a term of 12 years from the date of the agreement for a lease.

"Should there still remain a balance of uncultivated land to make up the total acreage named in the original agreement, after the deduction of the cultivated and uncultivated land to which the lessee is entitled at the end of the said 12 years, that balance of uncultivated land will be subject to an annual quit-rent of 20 cents per acre, redeemable at 15 years purchase."

LETTER OF THANKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—Captain Hall, the officers and crew, late of the steamer *Namoa*, desire to express their best thanks to the Foochow and Pagoda Anchorage community for their kindness in so promptly supplying an ample quantity of clothes at a time when they were greatly needed, after they had lost everything they possessed at the wreck.

P. HALL.

Hongkong, 11th October, 1897.

Says the "Moralist" of the *Straits Times*:—"It has been pointed out to me that I perhaps painted the broker's life in somewhat too roseate a hue last week, and that I should have made a little more than I did, in another connection, of the derivation from the Saxon word "broc." I admit, then, that in these times, when the volatile Exchange is playing ducks and drakes with the Colony's business, the gentlemen of wind and limb often exercise these powers to but little purpose. One of them remarked to me, the other day, "I have walked nearly twenty miles to-day, and have made two dollars." Stony "broc" was the fate he anticipated at the end of the month. After all, "broker" is only a comparative term for success—"broc," is positive failure.

THE IMPORTATION OF IMPURE TEA INTO THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Rounseville Wildman, United States Consul, writes us:—In answer to numerous inquiries I think it would be of general interest to the many exporters of tea from this port to the United States if you would publish the following digest of "An Act to prevent the importation of impure and unwholesome Tea." (Approved March 2nd, 1897):—

A DIGEST OF THE U.S. REGULATIONS IN REGARD TO THE INSPECTION OF TEA.

It is unlawful for any person to import into the U.S.A. tea which is inferior in purity, quality, and fitness for consumption to the standards provided. Duplicate samples of such standards can be procured at the Custom-houses at New York, Chicago, or San Francisco.

The following are the standards selected by the board of tea experts:

- 1.—Formosa Oolong
- 2.—Foochow
- 3.—Amoy
- 4.—N. China Congon.
- 5.—S. China Congon.
- 6.—India Tea.
- 7.—Ceylon Tea.

In each of the above seven standards, the maximum percentage of dust or fannings, must be restricted to 10 per cent. when sifted through a No. 16 sieve, made of No. 26 brass wire, inasmuch as any excess over this percentage of dust is liable to be made up of extraneous matter.

No. 8.—Pingsuey Tea.

Examined with reference to liquor end infused leaf only.

9 (a).—Country Green Tea.

10 (b).—

11.—Japan Tea. Pan Fired.

12.— " Sun Dried.

13.— " Basket Fired.

Maximum percentage of dust or fannings not to exceed 4 per cent. when sifted through a No. 30 sieve made of brass wire No. 31.

14.—Japan Tea Dust or Fannings.

15.—Scented Orange Pekoe.

16.—Capers.

The comparison of standards with teas delivered shall be made not only with regard to flavour, but particularly with regard to the appearance of the leaf after infusion. In colour of infused leaf, and in freedom from admixture with black and decayed leaf, all teas should be equal to the standards, but any consideration of the make or so-called style of the dry leaf should be omitted.

Impure teas will be burned by the Government.

THE FOOCHOW TEA IMPROVEMENT COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENT.

A writer in the *Foochow Echo* gives a description of a visit to the establishment of the Foochow Tea Improvement Company at Tung Liang. The greater portion of the article is devoted to the journey from Kuliang to Tung Liang and back, which forms a pleasant picnic excursion. The portion referring to the Company's establishment is as follows:—The nurseries were inspected and the young plants from Indian seed found to be doing well and the question of further land for their transplantation discussed. The young plants looked very hearty and the twenty acres which they are ready to cover should prove a good object lesson to the native growers. Our way to the factory lay along the bed of a stream, the water-power of which has been bought by the Company to turn a water-wheel whose proportions dwarf those around very considerably. The withering shed, a bamboo structure full of trays of green leaf, we came upon first, and just beyond stood the factory. From within came sounds of bustle and wheels. The office where the tea is bought stands just to the right of the entrance, its door surrounded by an eager crowd ready to do a deal with the Cantonese inside. We found the working of the factory in full swing, for though the whole thing is at present only on a small scale it is turning out about 15 piculs of tea a day. We saw the tea, which has been slightly dried by the withering and is still quite green, passed through three machines to be rolled, then it is placed in trays in a machine to be baked, "fired" is I believe the term. From there it is swung round in a cage to be separated and then hurried away to be re-fired in the

"Sirocco," another big baking machine. I daresay I have left out many important items, but one visit does not suffice to make one grasp the mysteries of "tea." In a shed at one side, women were seated at long tables, each busy picking over a tray of tea, and they looked very merry over their work and our inspection of it. The tea was sifted by various methods, and the result when ready for packing smelt delicious, and one could tremble for the products of India and Ceylon. A powerful oil engine is the *raison d'être* for all these whirling wheels and swaying bands, but its work is lightened by the water wheel which swings its ponderous weight round at the further end of the building. It is satisfactory to learn how little difficulty has been met with in this enterprising work; the Chinese have placed no obstacles in the way beyond the inevitable monetary one of "squeeze." The Company is now building a bungalow quite close to the factory to replace the Chinese house, where draught and dust in winter rival the closeness which the summer gives. Success has followed this pioneering work of the Foochow merchants so far, for the tea the factory produces has sold very well. All wishes for further prosperity go with them, that their enterprise may spread further afield; for it evidently has only to be on a larger scale to be most profitable.

SOLDIERS' GRAVES AT CHUSAN.

"I love that ancient Saxon phrase, God's acre," wrote Longfellow; he was recalling the consecrated church land. At Chusan the cemetery is hallowed by the patriotism and religion of those who lie buried within it. The desolation, memory and neglect alone impress veneration there. It would perhaps be difficult to find a sadder sample of seemingly British ingratitude or consular neglect than is evidenced at the present moment, and has been on record for months past, in the island of Chusan. It is unfair to apply the cause of the neglect to the British people, because we have not the slightest doubt that if the public at home were aware of the condition of the soldiers' cemetery at Chusan the official whose duty it is to keep in order that cemetery would speedily be made to realise his responsibilities. At present the graves of those veterans who fell there fighting, or died through sickness, in upholding Britain's cause in 1842, are in such a neglected and defaced condition as to be a disgrace to the British flag in the eyes of all the foreigners. The cemetery is a gradually vanishing monument—for little outward evidence of the burial place will soon be left—in the eyes of the natives of the rewards that are meted out to some of the rank and file of the British army, who die in foreign lands, when the authorities have every means in their power to preserve the names and deeds of those who lie buried there. A few days ago when our informant visited the Chusans, he found the graves totally neglected, overgrown with weeds, the stones defiled, defaced, and many missing, which the natives had evidently pilloined, and it was necessary to scrape the stones in most cases to decipher the names. Amongst others buried were recorded: Captain Colin Campbell, of the 55th Regiment, shot at Chusan: 11 sergeants, 13 corporals, 4 drummers, 403 privates either killed or died from sickness from 1842 to 1845. A captain, sergeants, corporals, and privates of the 98th who died in 1845 and 1846. The wife of Captain Dunder of the 18th Royal Irish and the wife of Corporal Gillen of the 98th Regiment. These are some who lie buried and whose graves are defiled by natives in such a manner as to be unpleasant to walk there. Evidently some one is to blame for such a condition of affairs, which the expenditure of a few dollars a month would rectify. On the fourth of July the men of two American cruisers visited graves of American seamen, who had died on the Asiatic station, at Yokohama and Seoul, and carried wreaths and laid them on the graves of the departed. Addresses were even made and the bugler sounded the "Last Call." The Britisher may defend himself for his neglect in the case of the dead at Chusan, as being less ostentatious, but it is a new experience to learn such total forgetfulness and neglect of those who died fighting and of wounds, when

here is an opportunity to keep their memory green, and their graves hallowed by a little attention on the part of those whose responsibility it is to look after them. We trust the authorities will take the matter in hand. And we go further; we would suggest that if nothing be done the British community raise a sum by public subscription, as a memorial to those who died at Chusan, to employ a gardener to keep the cemetery in order, and we shall be pleased to receive subscriptions to such a fund, which we presume it is possible at least to administer.—*Shanghai Daily Press*.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS AT PE- KING AND IN THE PRO- VINCES.

The following Imperial edicts were promulgated on the 29th ultimo:—

(1) Although the charges made against Hsueh Yün-sheng, President of the Board of Punishments, of having given countenance to certain shady operations of his nephews have not been proved, still he is held culpable of not having kept a proper restraint over the actions of the junior members of his family, and the Board of Civil Appointments, after due deliberation, having announced that the said Hsueh Yün-sheng should be degraded three steps in rank and removed from office, we hereby command that the said sentence be ordered to take effect. The other officials implicated more or less therein are commanded to be fined according to the degree of culpability of each. (2) Li Hsilien, Provincial Judge of Kueichon, is promoted Provincial Treasurer of Shensi, vice Chang Ju-mei promoted Governor of Shantung. Yu Heng (Manchu), Taotai of the Kuei-hsi Intendancy of Kueichon, is hereby promoted to be Judge of the said province vice Li Hsilien promoted as above. (3) Kuei Lin (Manchu) is appointed Taotai of the Kuei-hsi Intendancy vice Yu Heng promoted as above. The following edicts were promulgated on the 30th ult.: (1) Liao Shou-heng, President of the Court of Censors, is hereby promoted President of the Board of Punishments vice Hsue Yün-sheng, degraded; and Hsü Shu-min, Junior Vice-President of the Board of Civil Appointments, is promoted to the Presidency of the Court of Censors vice Liao Shou-heng, promoted as above. (2) Hsü Hui-feng, Senior Vice-President of the Board of Rites is promoted Junior Vice-President of the Board of Civil Appointments, and his former post is hereby given to Chang Ying-lin. Tang-Chin-chung is promoted Junior Vice-President of the Board of Rites vice Chang Ying-lin promoted as above.—*N. C. Daily News*.

THE COMING CENSUS OF CHINA.

At the recent biennial meeting of the International Statistical Institute, held in Berne, Switzerland, a Committee was appointed to consider ways and means for the taking of a "World Census," wherewith to celebrate the advent of the Twentieth Century. We are told that "the first step in the labours of this important Committee was to enlist the interest and the aid of Li Hung-chang. They met him when he was in Berlin, and secured his promise of his influence in China." It is recognised that China constitutes an unusually large portion of the Universe, and it is therefore essential to have the arrangements for the Chinese census exceptionally complete. This has already been done, and it is to the details that we have now to direct our readers' attention. We understand that after his return, upon one of his calls upon the Empress-Dowager, H.E. broached the subject to Her Majesty. She naturally wanted to know what the census was for, and Li explained in the clearest manner that the object was simply to find out how many people there are in the whole world; that, as China is a part of the world, China cannot prudently be omitted; that he had found Switzerland to be a country strategically situated exactly between Russia and the French Republic, and that the Swiss people, and others also, "want to know, you know," and that he could not go back on a promise once made (when the superior man has once spoken, four horses cannot pull back his words).

After some explanations in this line, Her Majesty gave him a line to His Majesty Kuang Hsu, which Li duly presented the next time he met the Emperor. At first His Majesty was a little disposed to resent the interference of a "Committee" of unknown Europeans in his domestic affairs, but Li explained that in other lands this is quite customary, and if China is to be on a level with other countries, she must do as others do. His Majesty finally gave his full assent to the plan, and provided Li with an autograph order to the presidents of the Six Boards, to see that the wishes of the Swiss Committee were carried out. The next step was for the Six Boards as a body to transmit the Imperial orders to the several Governors-General, and Governors of the eighteen provinces—be the same more or less. The Governors sent the dictet out to the district magistrates, and each of them summoned all the local constables on the next official day, and explained that this time there is to be a full and a fair count. Upon receipt of these orders, the local constables called a meeting of the headmen of each village, ward, etc., and had the ten-family-tablets got out in preparation. These tablets are, as a rule, stored in the basement of the town-hall of each municipality ready for instant use whenever orders for a "census" arrive.

It is customary on such occasions for the headmen to gather in an opium shop, a tea-shop or some other convenient place, and arrange the rate of reduction which shall be made. Thus in a recent instance these selectmen agreed to report a family consisting of five brothers and twenty-seven "mouths," as composed of three brothers and fifteen "mouths." The precautionary motives which lead to this action, we need not dwell upon in detail. The proceeding is quite in line with that of the highest officials in the Empire. Of this we quoted a striking example about a year ago, in reviewing Dr. Martin's *Cycle of Cathay*, in which it is incidentally remarked that the Board of Revenue a few years ago connived at the alteration of the figures for the whole Chinese Empire, to a number smaller by just one third than the previous figures. This was what the shipping people term "a Discount to Missionaries," in order to discourage missionary effort by making it seem that a mere matter of two hundred and fifteen millions were scarcely worth evangelising. As this did not appear to work, the figures were restored the next year.

But we learn that on the present occasion all persons concerned have promised cordially to cooperate in getting at the exact facts. In all Western lands a census costs hundreds of thousands of dollars, but in China owing to their "complete system of enumeration," always ready to be turned on like a hot water stop, the census literally costs nothing. And in our opinion it is worth all its costs. We may add that since the population of the earth, as nearly as the Swiss Committee can get at it, is 1,700,000,000, when the census is done there will not be less than 425,000,000 for China. Less than this would not be worth the trouble, and would besides make the grand total much too small.—*N. C. Daily News*.

ANOTHER RIOT IN CHANGTE.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH BURNED.
A Roman Catholic Church in Changte, in Hunan, is reported to have been burnt to the ground by some rioters, fortunately with no loss of life. It appears that a native lad pelted a stone at the church gate, and a native convert of that church on "police" duty severely chastised him. This caused the neighbours to take umbrage, which resulted in a general uproar, followed by riot throughout the district. Several rioters are reported to have been arrested by the local officials.—*China Gazette*.

The Secretary of the Punjom Mining Co., Limited, advises us that he has received the following telegram from the mines giving the result of the September clean up:—"The mill ran 28 days crushing 389 tons yielding 58 ozs. of smelted gold. 1,850 tons of headings crushed yielding 106 ozs. of gold. Thirty tons concentrates calcined yielding 25 ozs. of gold. The cyanide plant ran 21 days, treating 505 tons of tailings yielding 200 ozs. of bullion of an average value of £1 0s. 9d., per oz. Shall discontinue almost all stoping."

RESTRICTIONS ON TRADE IN KWANGTUNG.

We make the following extracts from the Consular Report on the trade of Canton for 1896, written by Mr Fraser:—

Considering the thickly populated region which Canton should supply in addition to its own 2,000,000, one cannot but be struck by the absurdly small amounts of foreign imports. The superior endurance of native fabrics may have something to do with the restricted import of our textiles; but the real general explanation is, undoubtedly, to be found in the heavy taxation specially imposed upon goods imported from abroad. The intention of the framers of our treaties was that imports in British ships should pay only 5 per cent. *ad valorem* so long as they were consumed in the port—that is the city and suburbs—of Canton, and that an additional half-duty should clear them of all duties on their way to any place in the interior. The actual state of things is far different. Relying on the theory that China as an independent power is free to tax her own subjects as she pleases, and, assuming that the Concession is the area of exemption from *lekin*, the provincial government has narrowed the treaty right by confining its operation to British-imported goods while they are in the hands of British subjects. Once they are sold to Chinese, a tax, euphemistically styled terminal *lekin* or octroi, is levied specially on such goods, and it is gravely argued that, as this tax is levied on all foreign goods, no matter whether they pass through the foreign or the native customhouse, there is no differential treatment. In this way the treaty stipulations are nullified. For, while 5 per cent. is undoubtedly a light tariff, 5 per cent. plus an extra percentage limited only by the risk of destroying a lucrative revenue means unrestricted taxation. And the practical outcome is that the duty authorised by treaty represents simply the share of the Central Government in the taxation of imports.

Further, as buyers from any shop opened by a foreigner beyond the limits of the Concession would be called upon to pay the extra-treaty taxes, the right to trade freely in the city and suburbs of Canton has likewise been extinguished. Indeed, made confident by the long apathy of the British people, the local authorities would throw obstacles in the way of any enterprising person who should attempt to rent or hire such a shop.

For this apathy the system under which the import trade is conducted is no doubt largely responsible. Thirty years ago Her Majesty's Consul noted that the Chinese, owing to their lighter expenses and their knowledge of local conditions, were fast monopolising the import trade, and for many years past all the trifling import business done by foreign firms has been managed entirely by their native compradores. But the great bulk of the local supply is obtained direct from foreign firms in Hongkong by the Chinese dealers who naturally deal likewise with their fellow-countrymen, the compradores, who may be interested in the syndicates or farms mentioned below.

Farms and Syndicates.—The Provincial Government, having to forward annual fixed subsidies to Peking, has yielded to the apparent simplicity and certainty of farming out the collection of taxes on the chief articles both of import and export to syndicates of dealers in the commodities concerned. Where actual farms for a fixed sum do not exist, these syndicates are entrusted with the collection of the duties on behalf of the authorities; and, as there is no certain check on the amounts they report, this results in the annual payment of as small a sum as will satisfy the Government.

One example out of many may show the result of this fiscal arrangement. Kerosene oil having of late years become as popular in Kwangtung as in the other provinces of China, a terminal *lekin* of c.30 a case (the import duty is about c.10) was imposed, leviable nominally from the retailers, but actually collected from the wholesale importers. A farm of this tax in three of the thirteen prefectures of this province is let to a syndicate of undeclared persons at an annual payment of \$180,000. This represents 600,000 cases; but the annual import into

Kwangtung is at least twice that number, and a very handsome profit is thus left the farmers even after payment of expenses and douceurs.

The farm is nominally only for three prefectures; but the syndicate, in which officials are said to be interested, and which at any rate is always sure of strenuous official support, successfully claims to tax all oils passing Canton or going up the East or West Rivers, on the plea that it may be consumed within their district, thus affording proof positive that the designation, terminal *lekin*, is, as an official once confessed of *loti shui*, or destination duty, a mere blind to render unauthorised taxation easy. Nor does the mischief of these syndicates end here. By means of their large revenue and the inquisitorial powers conferred on them by their semi-official standing they are in a position to exercise absolute control over the trade, and to raise the price of foreign imports to the price which will most benefit themselves. They are, in fact, monopolies working in defiance of treaty, and, as such, the most eager opponents of transit passes, which not only imperil their high prices, but tend to publish abroad the extremely profitable nature of their bargains with the authorities.

The existence of these monopolies has been commented upon not seldom by Consular officials, and is presumably known to the bodies representing the merchants here and in Hongkong, yet, as remarked above, the system under which the import trade is conducted has prevented even so much as a protest being made against an arrangement as harmful to the British manufacturer as it is to the Cantonese people.

TRANSIT TRADE.

After a long struggle the Canton authorities have been forced to admit that goods sent inland under transit pass are, on reaching the destination mentioned in that pass, in precisely the same position as regards liability to taxation as similar goods that come up paying *lekin* on their way to that destination. And this recognition of the treaty right has been publicly notified in both Kwangtung and Kwangsi. This result, together with the exaction in August of compensation for the losses caused by official obstruction at Wuchow mentioned in last year's report, has caused a partial revival of the trade under transit pass, the total value being £8,638, of which three-fourths falls under the quarter of the year.

But it is doubtful whether this revival will be extensive or lasting. As soon as certificated goods reach their destination and the pass is surrendered, such goods have to pay all duties and taxes, however high, provided that *lekin*-paid goods are similarly treated. It follows that the cost at which foreign goods can be delivered to the up-country consumer remains as uncertain as ever, even if by the strictest watchfulness differential levies could be prevented. Terminal charges were till very lately either unknown, or exceedingly light at all inland centres of trade, but already a change is taking place, and a scheme to levy one inclusive duty at the threshold of each province is suspected. Such an inclusive duty, of course, whatever its name, would be wholly or partially a transit charge, and, as such, open to protest. The result of such protest would, however, simply be that certificated goods would be, by special order to the local authorities at their destination, taxed whatever amount was admitted to be a fair share of the total charge, and the native consignees would soon learn the inconvenience of being marked men in this country of officialdom.

The peculiar and persistent hostility of the Canton Government to the use of transit passes may be partially explained. The province has a reputation for wealth, and so has to bear an extra share of the burdens laid on the provinces by the Central Government. To it is allotted, moreover, a special porportion of the yearly-increasing horde of expectants—that is, of officers qualified for but unprovided with posts under Government—for whom a livelihood has to be found. This livelihood the *lekin* administration with its crowd of stations and barriers affords to very many. Should transit passes come into general use (and Chinese may take them out as well as foreigners), not only would the revenue from *lekin*, which is on an average thrice the half-duty, suffer less, a loss which the Central Government, while receiving the tran-

sit dues, would not allow for in its assessments, but the *lekin* officers would lose their means of subsistence, and their discontent would constitute a danger which the established authorities would not disregard. Even were all the transit dues received paid over to the provincial treasury, the amount would fall far short of the gross *lekin* lost, and the accurate returns of the Imperial Maritime Customs would enable the accounts of the local officials to be checked in a manner naturally displeasing to men on nominal salaries at posts not always obtained without expenditure.

At the present moment the foreign loans raised by China increase the difficulties and the hostility of the Canton Government, for although the Imperial Maritime Customs' revenue is the security on which these loans have been raised, the payment of the interest does not fall solely on that revenue, but is distributed over the *lekin*, the native customs, and the land-tax receipts of each province. As the amounts demanded must be paid on the due dates, the provincial treasuries, often drained by the cost of rebellions and calamities, are reduced to great straits, and the provincial authorities may be pardoned for complaining that Peking, instead of retrenching its own expenses to meet the charges incurred owing to the war, prefers to lay the extra load on the overburdened provinces.

Owing to a difference of opinion between the Chinese and British authorities as to the terms on which outward passes should be granted no native produce was brought down in this way during the year. The form of outward pass and the restrictions on its use afford another notable example of the whittling away of a treaty right. By treaty a British merchant could, armed with a passport, proceed into the interior and, if he found a profitable chance of purchasing native produce suitable for use abroad, he could take such produce to the nearest customs' barrier, have it examined, and, after giving a declaration that it was his property and to be exported from a certain open port, could obtain a certificate which would pass it down free of taxation to the port where transit and export duties were payable. This great privilege was doubtless open to abuse, and the malpractices of some have been made an excuse for restrictions. Thus, at some ports bonds must be entered into, the sorts of native produce purchasable under pass are limited, a time limit within which the produce must reach the port is imposed, &c., until at Canton it has been claimed that, when applying for a pass (which is in itself an addition to the treaty obligation), a merchant must give the fullest particulars, marks, weights, numbers, of the produce he merely contemplated buying. This preposterous claim is, happily, after a year's delay, likely to be modified.

CANTON NOTES.

[FROM THE CHUNG NGOI SAN PO.]

On the 27th ultimo a band of about one hundred robbers made an attack on the village of Sai-kin, in Fa-un district, where a large number of rich families of the clan of Lo reside. As the robbers were so many, the policemen dared not offer any opposition, so the robbers were able to carry on their work of plunder without molestation. Over forty houses were plundered and the value of the booty was great. On the 28th and 29th ultimo a good many houses in Kin-kiang village were also robbed by the same band. The robbers, it is said, are brethren of the late notorious robber Chang Wan. As the local officers have not yet taken any steps to suppress outrages of this description the Sansz and the merchants of the district have applied to the Governor of Canton to be allowed to engage lukongs at their own expense for local protection. The robbers, upon hearing this, became very angry and they have made up their minds to rob all the shops and the well-to-do families there. A few days ago the shopmen and a good number of villagers had an encounter with the robbers. Nine robbers were killed and a good many were wounded.

Firewood is exceedingly dear in Canton. A dollar will only buy one hundred and fifty catties. The reason of the dearness is that heavy *likin* taxes have been imposed on firewood at various *likin* stations on the route from Kwangsi, and besides that the officers of the

likin stations try their best to squeeze the firewood merchants, so that very few merchants are willing to send firewood to Canton from the West River for sale.

The local officers of Hoilow have made a report of the calamity suffered by the people during the late typhoon and flood. The Viceroy has sent a gunboat in charge of a Weiynen to convey rice to the district for distribution to the sufferers.

The woman who was condemned some time ago for murdering her father-in-law by giving him poisonous food to eat, but whose execution was deferred on account of her pregnancy, gave birth to a daughter several days ago, but the child died immediately after birth. The murderess will be executed by the ling-chi or slicing process in a few days.

On the 3rd instant the Viceroy of Canton reduced the wages of all the soldiers by command of the Peking Government. The soldiers were greatly dissatisfied and many have resigned. Some went to beat the military officers. There are no guards now at the entrances of the Viceroy's and the Governor's yamens, because all have resigned the service.

HONGKONG.

The Hongkong Volunteer Corps went into camp on Saturday. The weather was unfortunately very inclement, Sunday night being particularly stormy, but yesterday the sun shone gloriously and there is every prospect of a long spell of fine weather. The cricket season opened on Saturday with a match between the First Eleven and All Comers. The season promises to be a most successful one, and residents are looking forward with great interest to the cricket week to be held in the early part of next month, when Shanghai and Singapore will visit Hongkong and play in interport matches. An interesting case of forging bank notes was heard at the Police Court, the defendant being committed for trial. An important court martial on a sapper in the Royal Engineers, who was charged with rendering himself unfit for duty through excessive indulgence in alcohol, was held on Friday, Saturday, and Monday. The case presented features very interesting to the medical profession, scientific evidence being called on both sides. The prisoner was convicted and his sentence awaits confirmation by the General Officer commanding.

There were 2,201 visitors to the City Hall Museum last week, of whom 196 were Europeans.

H.M.S. *Grafton*, accompanied by the *Hart* and *Handy*, torpedo-boat destroyers, arrived from the North on 10th October.

A Chinese barrack sergeant has been dismissed from the Police Force for having taken bribes from a gambling house keeper.

On 8th October two Indian sergeants were dismissed from the Police Force for having received bribes from gambling establishments.

The Queen's exequatur empowering Mr. Rounseville Wildman to act as Consul for the United States at Hongkong has been issued.

The death rate last month was, for the British and Foreign community, civil population, 22.5, and for the Chinese community 20.

"A Pair of Spectacles" is to be produced by the Amateur Dramatic Club during the visit of the Straits and Shanghai cricketers next month.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that a general valuation of the rateable tenements in the whole colony for the year commencing 1st July, 1898, is to be made on or before the 30th April next.

Hon. H. E. Wodehouse on 7th Oct. concluded the inquiry into the death of a woman who was recently murdered in Praya West. The following was the verdict:—"Death from asphyxia, caused by a wound inflicted on the neck of deceased with some sharp instrument by some person, supposed to be the husband of the deceased, and with the intent to murder."

The return of samples examined under the Sale of Food and Drugs Ordinance for the quarter ended 30th September is published in the *Gazette*. The samples were as follows:—Four of beer, all of which were found genuine; two of coffee, of which one was found adulterated; three of milk, of which one was found adulterated; and one of whisky, which was found genuine.

We hear that Inspector Hanson has been promoted to the rank of Chief Detective Inspector.

The stamp revenue last month amounted to \$21,136, being an increase of \$173 on the amount collected in the corresponding month last year.

The despatches in connection with the denunciation of the treaties of commerce with Germany and Belgium are published in the *Gazette*.

An extraordinary meeting of the Panjom Mining Co., Limited, is called for the 27th October to consider a scheme for the reconstruction of the Company.

On the 11th September a piece of Crown land in Wing Fung Street, known as Inland Lot No. 1,450, was sold by auction by Mr. Malsch. The land contains 24,960 square feet and the annual rental is \$374. The upset price was \$8,237, and the only bid was one made by the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company, Limited, to whom the land was sold for \$25 above the upset price. The purchasers intend to erect Chinese houses on the site. The land sold yesterday comprised about half of the old Colonial Cemetery, and the whole of this ground has now been sold.

The Queen has been pleased to grant to several officials of the Zanzibar Government Her Majesty's Royal licence to accept and wear the insignia of orders conferred upon them by the Sultan of Zanzibar in recognition of services to the Sultan. Amongst them is the following:—"Order of Hamoudieh of the 3rd class, Francis Harry Wilson, Law Adviser to His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar." Mr. Wilson was for some time in the late firm of Wotton and Deacon, now Messrs. Deacon and Hastings, and his friends in Hongkong will be glad to hear of his distinction.

A Chinese thief will cause no end of inconvenience for the sake of getting a few cents. A youngster of this type was caught near the Sailors' Home on Wednesday. For some time past fittings have been surreptitiously taken from the Home boat while it was slung in the davits on the Praya and a man was told off to watch. He saw the boy go to the boat and unscrew a brass key, which he would probably have sold for a cent or two. The boy was arrested and at the Police Court on 7th Oct. Mr. A. Moir, the Superintendent at the Home, said the loss of the key would have entailed much inconvenience. The prisoner was ordered to receive twelve strokes with the birch rod.

A correspondent of *The British Realm* supplies that journal with an account of the Hongkong bribery scandal as it presented itself after the arrest of Witchell but before his conviction. The account is on the whole accurate, except that Mr. May can hardly be said to have "unearthed" the system of bribery and corruption, seeing that the matter was fully disclosed to him through the medium of Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C. The accounts concludes as follows:—"You may take it from me that the public service in Hongkong is in a shocking state of corruption. The only regrettable feature is that the higher authorities will never be able to reach all the delinquents. Mr. May, who has entered upon this apparently hopeless crusade, is one of the ablest young men in the Colonial Service. He is a son of the late Chief Justice May of Ireland. He came out to Hongkong as a cadet, and after studying the Chinese language at Canton and Peking, returned to the colony to fill acting appointments in the manner customary in the service. As Assistant Colonial Secretary he showed himself a master of detail. When Major-General Gordon died, Mr. May succeeded to the captaincy of the Police. It may be said at once that he is not popular with the men. He is regarded as a martinet, and even in a force which is essentially semi-military is held to be too severe in his punishment of petty breaches of discipline. That, however, may be set down as the opinion of men who have been held loosely in hand for some years. Mr. May is still a young man, and in his dealings with large bodies of men has doubtless much to learn, but he is able, energetic, and conscientious as a public servant, and too straightforward to make allowances for men who are neither energetic nor conscientious, but who merely try to put in as easy an existence as possible to qualify for the inevitable pension."

There has been of late, as householders know to their cost, a considerable increase in the price of market provisions. The dealers state that various causes have been co-operating to produce the rise. In the first place, rates of freight both by junk and steamer have been increased; secondly, current business expenses are higher; and in the third place, the lekin tax on all articles of domestic consumption has been increased. The Registrar-General might perhaps make inquiry as to the last named and see if something could not be done, in the way of representation to the Chinese authorities, towards preventing undue squeezing.

At the Magistracy on 8th Oct. two men were each fined \$25 for selling slips announcing the result of the Waising lottery. The Waising lottery depends on the names of the successful candidates in the examination for the ku-jen degree. Great public interest is taken in the examination, and slips containing the names of the successful candidates are printed and sold in large numbers. The sale of these slips simply as giving the result of the examination is of course perfectly legal, but the defendants brought themselves within reach of the law by hawking them as "the result of the Waising lottery."

The following returns of the average amount of Bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 30th September, as certified by the managers of the respective Banks, are published:—

Banks.	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,	\$2,656,656	\$1,300,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,	\$5,426,120	\$2,500,000
National Bank of China, Limited,	\$ 388,780	\$ 205,000
Total...	\$8,471,556	\$4,005,000

At the Police Court on 6th October two servants employed at the Garrison female hospital, Queen's Road Central, were summoned for assaulting Robert McEwen, Inspector of the Naval Yard Police. A cook was also summoned for leaving the service of the Dockyard authorities without leave. A cross-summons issued by Mrs. Smart, the matron at the hospital, charged McEwen with behaving in a disorderly manner at the hospital, while other summonses charged him with assaulting the three servants. Inspector McEwen stated that about 9.30 a.m. on the 2nd instant he went to the hospital and told the matron he wished to see one of the boys she had in her employ. The boys were called out on the verandah and amongst them was a cook who had left the Naval Yard without leave. McEwen told him to go with him, but the cook refused, got very excited, and used indecent and threatening language. Two of the boys then came forward and caught hold of McEwen and also threw bricks at him. Mrs. Smart, in her evidence, said McEwen rushed past her and pulled the cook by his queue out of the cook-house, when one of the boys tried to separate them and also showed McEwen a board on which were printed the regulations, prohibiting anyone entering the hospital without leave. McEwen took hold of the board and struck one of the boys on the head with such force that the board broke. The Inspector then took one of the servants by the hair of his head and dragged him along, and also tore another servant's jacket. Mrs. Smart said she did not give McEwen permission to enter the hospital and denied that any bricks were thrown. Mrs. Bentley, wife of Bandmaster Bentley, gave corroborative evidence. Mr. Master, who appeared for McEwen, admitted that his client had no right to go into the hospital. His Worship dismissed the summonses against the servants, fined McEwen \$25, and ordered him to pay \$2.50 amends to each of two of the servants. Mr. Wodehouse, in giving his decision, said the case was one of the worst he had heard for some time. McEwen's conduct in the matter had been disgraceful and passed comprehension. His offence was a most serious one.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to give Her permission to the Hongkong Golf Club being called "The Royal Hongkong Golf Club."

The *Singapore Free Press* of the 2nd September says:—In connection with the alarmist rumours which have been so busily circulated during the last few days it will be of interest to note that as the result of representations made by the Protector of Chinese and the Chief Police Officer a warrant was issued yesterday for the arrest of one Tan Ki Chuan, whom the authorities had reason to believe was a man of very great influence amongst a large section of the ricksha pullers. Tan Ki Chuan was accordingly taken into custody by Inspector Fairhurst yesterday afternoon at 4.30, and is now safely lodged in the gaol. He may, therefore, be considered on the high road to deportation, as the warrant issued was a banishment warrant. Three other Chinese were also detained by the Police, but these will probably be released to-day. Tan Ki Chuan is understood to be well connected in Singapore, but is said to have been disowned by his family.

COMMERCIAL.

TEA.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	1897-98	1896-97
	lbs.	lbs.
Canton and Macao	3,855,438	4,176,007
Shanghai and Hankow ...	10,586,035	15,224,799
Foochow	10,440,381	11,443,638
Amoy	518,758	456,996
	25,399,912	31,311,440

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1897-98	1896-97
	lbs.	lbs.
Shanghai	11,218,300	8,300,303
Amoy	9,354,477	9,578,410
Foochow	5,897,972	5,119,205
	26,470,749	22,997,918

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO ODESSA.

	1897-98	1896-97
	lbs.	lbs.
Shanghai and Hankow...	19,375,665	22,925,118

EXPORT OF TEA FROM JAPAN TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1897-98	1896-97
	lbs.	lbs.
Yokohama	21,266,562	18,984,913
Kobe	9,682,782	6,707,867
	30,949,344	25,692,780

SILK.

SHANGHAI, 8th October. (From Messrs. A. B. Burkill & Sons' Circular).—London telegrams to October 5th report the tone of the market as "Firm" with Gold Killins at 9/4, and Blue Elephants at 9/10. Raw Silk.—No transactions to report. Tussahs.—50 bales have changed hands at quotations given below. Yellow Silk.—100 bales have been settled. Arrivals, as per Customs Returns, 30th September to 6th October are as follows: White 735 bales, Yellow 490 piculs; Wild 64 piculs. Re-reels and Filatures.—In Hand Filatures some small lots have been settled, in Steam Filatures no purchases have been reported this week. The Export of Steam Filatures to date is as follows:—London 16 bales, Continent 1,772 bales, America 2,195 bales and Japan 4 bales. Waste Silk.—The market has been quieter this week. We report the following transactions:—

	at Tls.
150 Curles 2 and 3 (whole bales)	32
100 " 1, 2, 3	51
50 " No. 1	62
200 Long Shantung Waste (whole bales)	22
50 Fine White Gum 1, 2	87

Prices calculated by Maerten's Tables at 11 per cent; Exchange 2/6; Freight Tls. 6.50 per bale:—

	Tls.	Stlg.
	per	per
	picul.	lb.
Taysam.—9 by 12 Moss Green Stock 4	345	7 0
Gold Bear-Extra	345	7 0
Yellow Silk.—Mienchow	345 a 352	7 0 a 7 11
Kopun	347	7 9
Wongchow	297	6 8

EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO EUROPE.

	1897-98	1896-97
	bales.	bales.
Shanghai	26,913	15,249
Canton	10,468	10,24
Yokohama	6,194	2,165
	43,575	27,618

EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO AMERICA.

	1897-98	1896-97
	bales.	bales.
Shanghai	4,479	461
Canton	5,180	684
Yokohama	8,349	810
	18,008	1,957

CAMPHOR.

HONGKONG, 12th October.—The market is dull and prices a shade easier. Quotations for Fumosa are nominally \$18.50 to \$18.75. Sales, 150 piculs.

SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 12th October.—The advance in prices continues and the market is active. Quotations are:—

Shenklong, No. 1, White...	\$7.31 to 7.34 per picul.
do. " 2, White...	6.90 to 6.92 "
Shenklong, No. 1, Brown...	4.65 to 4.68 "
do. " 2, Brown...	4.52 to 4.56 "
Swatow, No. 1, White...	7.27 to 7.31 "
do. " 2, White...	6.66 to 6.80 "
Swatow, No. 1, Brown...	4.57 to 4.60 "
do. " 2, Brown...	4.50 to 4.52 "
Soochow Sugar Candy	11.14 to 11.17 "
Shenklong	9.73 to 9.76 "

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Per P. & O. steamer *Japan*, sailed on the 2nd October. For Manchester:—250 bales waste silk. For Liverpool:—100 bales matting. For Amsterdam:—50 casks preserves. For Rotterdam:—100 casks preserves. For London for Manchester:—50 bales waste silk. For London:—5 cases cigars from Manila, 3,550 bales hemp, 50 bales waste silk, 286 bales canes, 41 bales feathers, 10 bales broken cassia, 255 rolls mats, 10 pkgs camphorwood trunk, 2 pkgs cocoons, 1 case curios, 1 case cassia lignea, 68 cases china ware, 39 cases blackwood ware, 3 cases silk p. goods, 8 cases cigars, 899 cases preserves, 785 casks preserves, 934 boxes tea (19,253 lbs congou), 9263 boxes tea (194,523 lbs sc. caper.) For Trieste:—159 pkgs. tea.

Per P. & O. steamer *Mirzapore*, sailed on the 7th Oct. For Manchester:—50 bales waste silk. For London:—30 cases bristles, 18 cases silk p. goods, 40 bales raw silk, 205 boxes tea (4,305 lbs sc or. pekoe). For Gibraltar:—1 case cigars from manila. For London and/or Manchester:—75 bales waste silk. For France:—939 bales raw silk, 11 cases silk p. goods. For Milan:—5 bales raw silk.

OPIUM.

HONGKONG, 12th October.—Bengal.—The market has ruled very dull during the past week and, owing to the improvement in the exchange, rates have declined, closing at \$715 for both New Patna and New Benares.

Malwa.—Prices for this drug also have ruled easier in consequence of a falling off in the demand. Current rates are as follow:—
New (this yr's) \$870 with allowance of 1 to 4 cts.
" (last ") \$900 " " 0 to 1 "
Old (2/5 ") \$910 " " 0 to 1 "
" (6/9 ") \$930 " " 0 to 1 "
Persian.—There has been very little doing and prices for Oily drug continue at \$500 to \$680. Paper-wrapped has declined to \$550 to \$700 according to quality.

To-day's stocks are estimated as under:—

New Patna	1,280 chests.
New Benares	650 "
Ma'wa	250 "
Persian	560 "

COURSE OF THE HONGKONG OPIUM MARKET.

DATE.	PATNA.		BENARES.		MALWA.	
	Now.	Old.	Now.	Old.	Now.	Old.
1897.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Oct. 6	725	—	725	—	870 900 910 930	—
Oct. 7	722½	—	722½	—	870 900 910 930	—
Oct. 8	720	—	720	—	870 900 910 930	—
Oct. 9	717½	—	717½	—	870 900 910 930	—
Oct. 10	717½	—	717½	—	870 900 910 930	—
Oct. 11	715	—	715	—	870 900 910 930	—
Oct. 12	715	—	715	—	870 900 910 930	—

RICE.

HONGKONG, 12th October.—The market has recovered from the weakness last reported and an increase in prices has taken place. Quotations are:—

Saigon, Ordinary	\$2.61 to 2.65
Round, good quality	2.75 to 2.80
Long	2.90 to 2.94
Siam, Field, mill cleaned, No. 2	2.65 to 2.70
Garden, No. 1	2.94 to 2.98
White	4.08 to 4.12
Fine Cargo	4.27 to 4.30

COALS

HONGKONG, 12th October.—Market strong; sale of 15,000 tons Japanese at \$8.75 and \$10.50 per ton to arrive. Quotations are:—

Cardiff	\$16.50 to 17.00 ex ship.
Australian	\$9.00 small.
Milke Lump	10.00 to 10.50 ex ship, nominal
Milke Small	9.00 to 10.00 none offering
Moji Lump	8.00 to 9.50 ex ship, steady

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 12th October.—Amongst the sales reported are the following:—

YARN AND PIECE GOODS.—Bombay Yarn.—25 bales No. 8 at \$87.50, 50 bales No. 10 at \$90 to \$102, 300, bales No. 12 at \$92 to \$98, 30 bales No. 16 at \$98, 580 bales No. 20 at \$107 to \$113.

METALS.—Tin.—400 slabs Foongchai at \$39.40 to \$39.50.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	per piece
Grey Shirtings—6lbs.	1.80 to 1.90
7lbs.	2.10 to 2.30
8.4 lbs.	2.60 to 3.30
9 to 10 lbs.	3.50 to 4.25
White Shirtings—54 to 56 rd.	2.45 to 2.65
58 to 60	2.90 to 3.55
64 to 66	3.65 to 4.50
Fine	4.50 to 7.40
Book-folds.	3.80 to 6.00
Victoria Lawns—12 yards	0.67 to 1.35
T-Cloths—6lbs. (32 in.) Ord'y.	1.55 to 1.75
7lbs. (32 in.)	1.95 to 2.20
6lbs. (32 in.) Mexs.	1.75 to 1.90
7lbs. (32 in.)	2.20 to 3.00
8 to 8.4 oz. (36 in.)	2.45 to 3.30
Drills, English—40 yds. 13½ to 14lbs.	3.85 to 5.25

FANCY COTTONS

Turkey Red Shirtings—1½ to 7lbs.	1.45 to 4.00
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Brocades—Dyed	4.00 to 4.75
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Damasks	0.12 to 0.16
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Chintzes—Assorted	0.08 to 0.14
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Velvets—Black. 22 in.	0.24 to 0.32
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Velveteens—18 in.	0.18 to 0.21
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Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk	0.50 to 0.90
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WOOLLENS

Spanish Stripes—Sundry chops.	0.62 to 1.30
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German	1.15 to 1.50
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Habit, Med. and Broad Cloths.	1.45 to 5.25
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Long Ells—Scarlet	7.15 to 9.00
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Assorted	7.25 to 9.10
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Camlets—Assorted	14.00 to 35.00
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Lastings—30 yds., 31 inches, Assorted	12.00 to 22.00
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Orleans—Plain	3.60 to 4.50
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Blankets—8 to 12lbs.	5.70 to 12.00
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METALS

Iron—Nail Rod	4.30 to —
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Square, Flat Round Bar	4.30 to —
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Swedish Bar	5.90 to —
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Small Round Rod	4.85 to —
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Hoop	5.75 to —
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Wire	9.00 to —
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Old Wire Rope	1.50 to 3.00
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Lead, L. B. and Ho'e Chop	8.60 to —
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Yellow Metal—Muntz. 14/28 oz.	30.00 to —
Vivian's, 16/32 oz.	80.00 to —
Elliot's, 16/28 oz.	80.00 to —
Composition Nails	— to —
Japan Copper, Slabs	— to —
Tiles	— to —
Tin	— to —
Tin-Plates	5.90 to 6.25
Sterling	5.65 to —
Sundries	per picul
Quicksilver	124.00 to —
Window Glass	3.80 to —
Kerosene Oil	1.92 to 1.93

SHANGHAI, 7th October.—(From Messrs. Noël, Murray & Co's. Piece Goods Trade Report).—To most Importers connected with this trade the past week has been one of the most stagnant in their experience. Many complain that the dealers have ceased from visiting them at all, and clearances of English goods especially, have been—well, the strong expressions used in some quarters cannot be repeated here! All chance of the business reported last week being followed up was quite set at rest by the sudden and unexpected rise in Silver, and consequently of Exchange, which seems to have completed the demoralization of the trade, orders from the country, apparently, being based on something like three shillings per tael. The position has not been assisted by the resumption of the Auctions in full strength, and that the dealers resent having these large quantities forced off on the market is clearly shown by the prices paid yesterday and to-day. For some time past they have evidently been sustaining them for the benefit of the goods they had on hand, but it looks now as though this policy had been abandoned and prices will have to find their own level according to the demand, and the result must be disastrous to the market generally. There is not a single encouraging outlook from any of our dependencies and the prospects for the future are about as bad as they can be for the Import trade. Now that the local Cotton crop is being brought to market in quantities prices are coming down with a run. After considerable purchases by some of the Mills here prices have dropped nearly a tael a picul, Machine ginned being now quoted Tls. 15.00, Shanghai ordinary Tls. 14.40, and Ningpo Tls. 14.20. It is estimated that the supply will be fully three times as large as last year. The General Managers of the Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd., have promulgated a scheme for the extension of the present Mill, which they calculate will effect an important saving in the ratio of working expenses. It is proposed to increase the Capital to Tls. 1,750,000 and to build another, Mill of 50,000 spindles, making 100,000 in all, the present Land, Water supply, Office, House and Godown accommodation being sufficiently large for the increased number. There can be little doubt that this will be passed by the shareholders; at the same time they would have felt more satisfaction if the Mill, as it is, had been completed and some practical demonstration given of the successful working of these enterprises. It is reported that another Mill is on the tapis for Hongkong, to be floated under the auspices of one of the leading English firms.

METALS, 8th October.—(From Messrs. Alex. Bilfield & Co's. Report).—The past week has seen but a prolongation of the period of stagnation which has been so marked during the past few months of uncertainty in the silver market. There is no basis on which to enter into contracts; prices varying from day to day more quickly than arrangements can be completed, so that nothing but peddling business has been done. There is still no sign of a solution of the question that is worrying all international transactions, and the latest telegraphic news sent out by Renter still further tends to unsettle the minds of all parties concerning the future.

EXCHANGE.

TUESDAY, 12th October.

ON LONDON.—

Telegraphic Transfer	1/10½
Bank Bills, on demand	1/10½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/10½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/10½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/11½
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	1/11½

ON PARIS.—

Bank Bills, on demand	2.39
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2.43

ON GERMANY.—

On demand	1.93
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ON NEW YORK.—

Bank Bills, on demand	46½
Credits, 60 days' sight	47½

ON BOMBAY.—

Telegraphic Transfer	145½
Bank, on demand	146

ON CALCUTTA.—

Telegraphic Transfer	145½
Bank, on demand	146

ON SHANGHAI.—

Bank, at sight	73½
Private, 30 days' sight	74½

ON YOKOHAMA.—

On demand	6½ % pm.
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ON MANILA.—

On demand	4½ % pm.
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ON SINGAPORE.—

On demand	1 % pm.
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SOVEREIGNS Bank's Buying Rate 10.36

GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael 54.75

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

HONGKONG, 12th October.—Tightness of money is again causing a quiet and restricted market. Sales during the week have been few and unimportant, whilst rates in most cases close with an inclination to weakness.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have been negotiated in small lots at 177 per cent. prem. for cash, and some small unimportant forward sales have taken place at equivalent rates. Nationals have found buyers to a very limited extent at quotation, whilst Founders have changed hands at \$20 and \$22. Bank of China neglected without business.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Show no change with the exception of Straits, which have improved to \$18½. China Traders continue on offer at \$73, Unions at \$347½, and Cantons at \$170, all without business. North Chinas and Yangtszes have been negotiated in Shanghai to a small extent at quotations, but locally they continue neglected.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong Fires are enquired for at \$367½ without bringing out sellers. China Fires have ruled steady with small sales at \$106 and \$106½ and close at \$107.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao remain unchanged and neglected with sellers at \$31½ and sales at \$31½. A few small cash parcels have changed hands during the week, but nothing of any importance has been transacted, market closing steady at \$31½. Indo-Chinas have been enquired for at \$50 without leading to business. China Manilas have found small buyers at quotation. Douglases after further sales at \$59 and \$58½ were negotiated at \$58, closing steady at the last rate. China Mutuals continue unchanged without business.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have ruled weaker with sellers at \$147 and finally with sales and sellers at \$146½. On time sales are reported at \$151 and \$152 for December, but these are exceptional rates and could not be negotiated again in the present state of the cash market. Luzons continue out of favour with a few small parcels on offer at \$36 and no sales. The still disturbed condition of the country seems to be the chief cause for the weakness.

MINING.—Punjoms on receipt of another bad crushing (250 oz.) have slumped to \$4½ for ordinaries and \$1.40 for preferences; during the early part of the week sales were effected at \$5½ and \$5¼; the market closes with sellers. An extraordinary meeting of shareholders is called for the 27th inst. to consider a scheme for the reconstruction of the Company. Jebebus have found buyers at \$1.40, New Balmorals at \$1.60 for preferences cash, and at \$1.85 for 28th February next. Olivers B after further sales at \$8.50 and \$8.60 close quieter at \$8. Raubs have ruled fairly active and strong, sales having been effected during the week at \$21½, \$22, \$22½, and \$23, the market closing rather quieter at \$22. The rough clean up for September gives 2,450 oz. amalgam from 1,450 tons, equal to about 850 oz. pure gold. Great

Easterns fully paid up have been done at \$5½, and \$2½ paid up at from \$3 to \$2.70, closing quieter at the last rate.

DOCKS, WHARVES, AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks remain unchanged with further small sales at 226 per cent prem. and at 233 for December. Kowloon Wharves continue on offer and without business at \$63. Wanchais without change or business.

LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have been again negotiated at \$75, closing with probable sellers. Kowloon Lands have found small buyers at \$19. Hotels continue unchanged at \$48 and with a small business. West Points have again changed hands at \$21 and further shares could be placed at the rate. Humphreys Estates could be placed at \$9.60, but sellers demand \$9.75.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Green Islands have been negotiated at \$30 and \$31 for old and at \$15½ for new issue, closing with sellers at \$31 and \$16. Watsons have found buyers at \$12½. Electrics have been on offer the whole week at \$10½ without leading to business. Ewos have been negotiated at Tls. 112 and Tls. 111 from the North. Other stocks under this heading have ruled quiet at quotations and without business.

Closing quotations are as follow:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATION.
Banks—		[\$346.25, sal. & s. 177 ½ prem=
Hongkong & S'hai...	\$125	nominal
China & Japan, prf.	£5	nominal
Do. ordinary...	£3 10s.	nominal
Do. deferred...	£1	£5.5s., buyers
Natl. Bank of China		
B. Shares	£8	\$19½ sellers
Founders Shares...	£1	\$9½ sellers
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	£1	\$9, sellers
Campbell, Moore & Co.	\$10	\$3
China Sugar	\$100	\$146½, sal. & sellers
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo.....	Tls. 100	Tls. 111, sellers
Hongkong	\$20	\$18, sellers
International	Tls. 100	Tls. 120
Laou Kung Mow	Tls. 100	Tls. 114, sellers
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 575, sellers
Yahloong	Tls. 70	Tls. 72
Dairy Farm Co.	\$5	\$4.75, buyers
Fenwick & Co., Geo.	\$25	\$28 25
Green Island Cement...	\$10	[\$31, ex. N.T., sales & sellers
H. & China Bakery ...	\$50	\$33, buyers
Hongkong & C. Gas ...	£10	\$110, buyers
Hongkong Electric ...	\$8	\$10½, sales & sellers
H. H. L. Tramways ...	\$100	\$112, sellers
Hongkong Hotel	\$50	\$48, sales
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$113
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$63, sellers
Hongkong Rope	\$50	\$170, buyers
H. & W. Dock	\$125	\$226 p. ct. prem. =
Insurances—		[\$407½, sales
Canton	\$50	\$170, sellers
China Fire	\$20	\$107, sales
China Traders'	\$25	\$73, sellers
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$367½, buyers
North-China	£25	Tls. 210, sellers
Straits	\$20	\$184, sales & buyers
Union	\$25	\$245, sales & sellers
Yangtze	\$60	\$158, sellers
Land and Building—		
H. Land Investment...	\$50	\$75, sales
Humphreys Estate...	\$10	\$9.75, sellers
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$9, sellers
West Point Building	\$40	\$21, sales & buyers
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$36, sellers
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fcs. 500	\$95, buyers
Great E. & C'onian	\$1	\$1, sales
Do. Do.	\$2½	\$2.70, sales & sellers
Jelebu	\$5	\$2.40, sales
New Balmoral	\$1	\$1.50, sales
Do. Preference ...	\$1	\$1.60, sales
Oliver's Mines, A.	\$5	\$20, sales
Do. B.	\$2½	\$3, sales & buyers
Punjom	\$4	\$4½, sellers
Do. Preference...	\$1	\$1.40, buyers
Raub	13s. 10d.	\$22, sales & buyers
New Amoy Dock	\$10	\$18½, sellers
Steamship Coys.—		
China and Manila ...	\$50	\$75, buyers
China Mutual Ord...	£5	£2 10s. buyers
Do. Preference...	£10	£7, buyers
Douglas S. S. Co. ...	\$50	\$58, sales
H. Canton and M.	\$15	\$31½, sales
Indo-China S. N.	£10	\$50, buyers
United Asbestos	\$2	\$2, sellers
Do.	\$10	\$10, nominal
Wanchai Warehouse Co.	\$37½	\$45, sellers
Watson & Co., S. A.	\$10	\$12½, sal. & sellers

J. V. Y. VERNON, Broker.

SHANGHAI, 8th October.—(From Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Report.)—Business was not very brisk this week, caused partly by tightness of money. Cotton Mill shares show an improvement. An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders in the Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co. is called for the 25th current to consider a proposal to build a new Mill of 50,000 spindles, and for that purpose to create Tls. 750,000 of new capital, of which Tls. 500,000 will be allotted to shareholders at par, in the proportion of one new to every two old shares. It is also proposed to give the power to issue Tls. 750,000 of Debentures. When these 5,000 new shares are all issued, the General Managers will reduce by one half the commission allowed them by the Articles of Association. Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.—No business has been reported in this stock. There are sellers at 185 per cent premium. Marine Insurance.—Business was confined to Straits shares, which were placed at \$19. Fire Insurance.—Several lots of Chinas were placed to Hongkong at \$106, equal to \$107 and 73 exchange. Shipping.—Indo-Chinas changed hands at Tls. 36½. China Mutual S. N. Ordinary shares, with £5 paid up, were sold at Tls. 26. Sugar Companies.—No business reported. Peraks are offering. Mining.—Raub Australian Gold Mining shares changed hands at \$24 and \$25. Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Shares in S. C. Farnham & Co. were sold at Tls. 170, and are off ring. Shanghai Engineering and Dock shares have changed hands to a considerable extent, at very erratic prices. Cash shares were sold at Tls. 85 to Tls. 91, closing at Tls. 90, December shares at Tls. 91½ to 90, Tls. 95 and Tls. 91, and March shares at Tls. 93. Lands.—Shanghai Lands Investment shares were placed at Tls. 91. Industrial.—The market for Cotton Mill shares was rather dull early in the week, but improved towards the close. Ewo shares were placed at Tls. 108/112 cash, Tls. 110 and Tls. 112 for the 31st current, Tls. 111/112 for the 30th November, and Tls. 112 for the 31st December. Internationals were sold for cash at Tls. 120, while for December shares were sold at Tls. 124, weakening to Tls. 122½, and recovering to Tls. 124 at the close. Laou-kung-mows changed hands at Tls. 114 cash and Tls. 116 for the 31st December. Shanghai Ice shares were parted with at Tls. 120, while China Flour Mill shares found purchasers at Tls. 57 cash and Tls. 60 for the 31st December. Tugs & Cargo Bonts.—Shanghai Tug Boat shares were placed at Tls. 210. Miscellaneous.—Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco shares were placed at Tls. 91/95 for cash, and Tls. 96 and Tls. 98 for the 31st current. Business in Shanghai-Langkai Tobacco shares languished during the early part of the week, when sellers at \$450 brought purchasers into the market, and cash business has since been done at Tls. 460 and Tls. 475, and for December delivery at Tls. 500 and Tls. 525. Shanghai Horse Bazaar shares changed at Tls. 76, and Hall & Holtz shares at Tls. \$40½. Loans.—Shanghai Land Investment 6 per cent Debentures of 1890 were sold at Tls. 101, plus the accrued interest. Quotations are:—

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. —\$356.25.
Bank of China, Japan, and The Straits, Limited, deferred shares.—£5.
Bank of China, Japan, and The Straits, Limited, ordinary shares.—Nominal.
National Bank of China, Ltd.—\$19.
National Bank of China, Ltd., Founders.—\$20.25
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.—\$246½.
China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$80.
North China Insurance Co., Ltd.—Tls. 202.00.
Yangtze Inacc. Assocn., Ltd.—\$160.
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.—\$172½.
Straits Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$19.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$356.
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$107½.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co. —\$33.
Indo-China Steam N. Co., Ltd.—Tls. 36.50.
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.—\$50.
China-Mutual Steam Nav. Co. pref. shares.—Tls. 52.00.
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co., Ltd.—Tls. 38.00.
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.—\$149.
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.—\$41.
Sheridan Consolidated Mining and Milling Company, Limited.—Tls. 2.50.
Punjom Mining Co., Ltd.—\$54.
Punjom Mining Co., Ltd., pref. shares.—\$14.
Jelebu Mining & Trading Co., Ltd.—\$3.20.

Raub Australian Gold Min. Co., Ltd.—\$25.
Boyd & Co., Ltd., Founders.—Nominal.
Boyd & Co., Limited.—Tls. 190.00.
S. C. Farnham & Co.—Tls. 170.00.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.—\$395.
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co.—Tls. 123.00.
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.—\$63.
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd. (fully paid) —Tls. 91.50.
Hongkong Land Invest. & A. Co., Ltd.—\$80.
Kowloon Land & Building Co., Ltd.—\$19.
Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.—\$10.
Shanghai Gas Co.—Tls. 225.00.
Major Brothers, Limited.—Tls. 42.50.
Ewo Cotton Spinning & W. Co., Ltd.—Tls. 112.00.
International Cotton Man. Co., Ltd.—Tls. 120.00.
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.—Tls. 114.00.
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.—Tls. 575.00.
Shanghai Ice Company—Tls. 120.00.
Shanghai Tugboat Co., Ltd.—Tls. 210.00.
Taku Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd.—Tls. 110.00.
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co.—Tls. 202.50.
Co-operative Cargo Boat Co.—Tls. 190.00.
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.—Tls. 305.00.
Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Co.—Tls. 95.00.
Shanghai Langkat Tobacco Co., Ltd.—Tls. 475.00.
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.—Tls. 76.00.
J. Llewellyn Co., Limited.—\$70.00.
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.—\$4½.
A. S. Watson Co., Limited.—\$12½.
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Ltd.—\$9.
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.—\$94.

TONNAGE.

SHANGHAI, 8th October (from Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s report.)—By far the greater part of the business passing in our local freight market during the two weeks, since writing on the 24th September, has been for New York, and tea continues to go forward in large quantities, while the new season's wool now coming down from Tientsin affords additional encouragement to steamers to load here. The recent rate of 17s. 6d. ceased, for the present, with the last departure and 22s. 6d. is now quoted, at which price the next vessel is fully engaged. For London there is no change to report, either in rates or in the amount of freight offering. Coastwise produce seems to be plentiful and prices high in Newchwang and steamers should obtain remunerative rates during the next two months before the close of that port for the winter. For London via Suez.—The two departures during the past fortnight took about 1,000 tons in all between them, indicating how very slack business is, in fact this trade seems to get gradually smaller and smaller in spite of official statistics as to the annual increase in the trade of the port of London, this increase really amounting to a miserable falling off, compared with the enormous increase noticed in corresponding Continental ports. For New York via Suez.—Business continues brisk in this direction, what with the large quantities of tea going forward by each departure, and recent arrivals from the north of considerable quantities of produce which have to be shipped before the closing of the northern ports for the winter season. The *Enigma* left on the 26th ultimo with about 1,600 tons from here, while the *Lir*, which sailed yesterday, and the last to load, at 17s. 6d., collected as much as 2,800 tons locally and from Tientsin, having commenced her loading at the latter port, a very unusual occurrence. A long list of steamers is advertised as being fixed to load here in the near future, the *Macduff* being the next to take the berth. She is expected from Japan about the 15th instant, and all her available space for Shanghai being already taken up, her stay here should be very short. For New York via Cape.—The *Helen Brewer* is a full ship, and expects to leave in about a fortnight, direct for New York. The *Drumellan*, now ready for cargo, will leave about the same time for Hongkong to complete her loading. She takes some 1,200 tons from here. For New York via Pacific Lines.—There is no change in rates to report, and cargo is very scarce. Rates of freight are:—London, by Conference Lines, general cargo 35s.; waste silk 37s. 6d.; tea 35s.; Northern Continental ports, by Conference Lines, general cargo 35s.; waste silk 37s. 6d.; tea 35s.; New York via London, by Conference Lines, general cargo 42s. 6d.; waste silk 45s.; tea 42s. 6d.; Baltimore via London, by Conference Lines, general cargo 47s. 6d.; waste silk 50s.; tea 47s. 6d.; Königsberg via London, by Conference Lines, general cargo 42s. 6d.; waste silk 45s.; tea 42s. 6d.; Manchester, by Conference Lines, general cargo 47s. 6d.; waste silk 50s.; tea 47s. 6d.; Liverpool, by Conference Lines, general cargo 42s.

6d.; waste silk 45s.; tea 42s. 6d.; Hamburg, by Conference Lines, general cargo 35s.; waste silk 37s. 6d.; tea 35s. Above rates are subject to a deferred return, as per Conference circular. Havre, by Conference Lines, tallow 32s. 6d. net, general cargo 32s. 6d. net, waste silk 35s. net, tea 32s. 6d. net; Genoa, by Conference Lines, tallow 32s. 6d. net, general cargo 32s. 6d. net, waste silk 35s. net, tea 32s. 6d. net; Marseilles, by Conference Lines, tallow 32s. 6d. net, general cargo 32s. 6d. net, waste silk 35s. net, tea 32s. 6d. net. New York, by sail, 14s.; nominal, no tonnage available. New York via Pacific, 1½ gold cents per lb. tea, 3 cents per lb. silk, \$12 per ton strawbraid; New York via Suez, 22s. 6d. per ton general cargo, 22s. 6d. tea; Boston, 30s. per ton general cargo; Philadelphia, 30s. per ton general cargo. Coast rates:—Mojito to Shanghai \$1.10 per ton coal; Nagasaki to Shanghai \$1.10 per ton coal; Newchwang to Kobe 15 cents; Newchwang to southern ports, 25 cents, immediate loading; Wuhu to Canton, 14 cands.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For LONDON.—*Rivenna* (str.), *Glaucus* (str.), *Sumatra* (str.), *Socotra* (str.), *Oanfa* (str.).
For SAN FRANCISCO.—*Gaelic* (str.), *City of Rio de Janeiro* (str.).
For VANCOUVER.—*Empress of China* (str.).
For TACOMA.—*Columbia* (str.).
For NEW YORK.—*Gov. Robie*, *Liv* (str.), *Dromedary*, *Abner Coburn* (str.), *Energia* (str.), *Macduff* (str.), *Agenor*.
For AUSTRALIA.—*Yamashiro Maru* (str.).
For BALTIMORE.—*Isaac Reed*, *Iolani*.
For BREMEN.—*Maria Rickmers* (str.).
For MARSEILLES.—*Kawachi Maru* (str.), *Yarra* (str.).

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

HONGKONG.

October—

ARRIVALS.

6, Thames, British str., from Bombay.
7, Ocampo, British str., from Pasuran (Java).
7, Memnon, British str., from Sandakan.
7, Pakhoi, British str., from Canton.
7, Rio, German str., from Singapore.
8, Haimun, British str., from Tamsui.
8, Chiyuen, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
8, Columbia, British str., from Tacoma.
8, Esmeralda, British str., from Manila.
8, Hyson, British str., from Liverpool.
8, Taiyick, German str., from Singapore.
8, Triumph, German str., from Pakhoi.
8, Kansu, British str., from Canton.
8, Lyeemooon, German str., from Canton.
8, Taisang, British str., from Canton.
8, Kutsang, British str., from Calcutta.
8, Sarpedon, British str., from Liverpool.
8, Fernfield, British str., from Singapore.
9, Namyong, British str., from Singapore.
9, Kong Beng, British str., from Bangkok.
9, Kweiyang, British str., from Canton.
9, Pronto, German str., from Newchwang.
9, Frammes, Norw. str., from Port Wallut.
9, Wongkoi, British str., from Bangkok.
10, Ask, Danish str., from Haiphong.
10, Clara, German str., from Haiphong.
10, Fushun, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
10, Haitan, British str., from Coast Ports.
10, Melpomene, Austrian str., from Moji.
10, Oceanien, French str., from Marseilles.
10, Grafton, British cruiser, from Nagasaki.
10, Handy, British torpedo-boat, from N'saki.
10, Hart, British torpedo-boat, from N'saki.
10, Krim, Norwegian str., from Canton.
10, Hanoi, French str., from Haiphong.
11, Hohenzollern, German str., from Y'hama.
11, Sullberg, German str., from Chefoo.
11, Taiwan, British str., from Wuhu.
11, Preussen, German str., from Shanghai.
11, Aurora, Siamese bark, from Bangkok.
11, Telena, British str., from Singapore.
12, Haimun, British str., from Swatow.
12, Choyang, British str., from Shanghai.
12, Nanyang, German str., from Canton.
12, Yarra, French str., from Shanghai.
12, Cowrie, British str., from Moji.
12, Foochow, British str., from Shanghai.
12, Pronto, German str., from Canton.
12, Cheang Hock Kian, Brit. str., from S'pore.
12, Holstein, German str., from Sourabaya.
12, Chiyuen, German str., from Canton.

October—

DEPARTURES.

7, Mirzapore, British str., for Europe.
7, Independent, German str., for Amoy.
7, Oceana, German str., for Shanghai.

7, Pakhoi, British str., for Amoy.
7, Verona, British str., for Yokohama.
8, Mathilde, German str., for Hoihow.
8, Nanyang, German str., for Canton.
8, Cheangchew, British str., for Amoy.
8, Chiyuen, Chinese str., for Canton.
8, Chwnshan, British str., for Kobe.
8, Energia, British str., for New York.
8, Hailoong, British str., for Swatow.
8, Kansu, British str., for Swatow.
8, Thames, British str., for Shanghai.
8, Victoria, Swedish str., for Haiphong.
9, Australian, British str., for Kobe.
9, Keongwai, British str., for Swatow.
9, Taiyick, German str., for Yokohama.
9, Activ, Danish str., for Tamsui.
9, Coptic, British str., for S. Francisco.
9, Dante, German str., for Saigon.
9, Hansa, German str., for Yokohama.
9, Hertlia, German str., for Hamburg.
9, Kwanglee, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
9, Patrcelus, British str., for London.
10, Fernfield, British str., for Shanghai.
10, Frejr, Danish str., for Hoihow.
10, Haimun, British str., for Swatow.
10, Hyson, British str., for Shanghai.
10, Sishan, British str., for Swatow.
10, Tancrod, Norw. str., for Chefoo.
10, Tritos, German str., for Saigon.
10, Yuensang, British str., for Manila.
10, Pronto, German str., for Canton.
11, Sarpedon, British str., for Amoy.
11, Oceanien, French str., for Shanghai, &c.
11, Fausang, British str., for Kobe.
11, Fushun, Chinese str., for Canton.
11, Lyeemooon, German str., for Shanghai.
11, Rio, German str., for Amoy.
11, Sullberg, German str., for Canton.
11, Taisang, British str., for Swatow.
12, Krim, Norw. str., for Hongay.
12, Taiwan, British str., for Canton.
12, Namyong, British str., for Amoy.
12, Ask, Danish str., for Haiphong.
12, Choysang, British str., for Canton.
12, Foochow, British str., for Canton.
12, Kweiyang, British str., for Tientsin.
12, Lightning, British str., for Calcutta.
12, Merionethshire, British str., for Nagasaki.
12, Mogul, British str., for Moji.
12, Triumph, German str., for Hoihow.

PASSENGER LIST.

ARRIVED.

Per *Memnon*, from Sandakan—Mr. Jas. Sampson.

Per *Empress of China*, from Vancouver—Mrs. S. C. Campbell, Miss E. Campbell, Dr. and Mrs. Davies, Mr. A. P. Stokes, Dr. and Mrs. C. Selden. From Yokohama—Messrs. A. W. Brewin, D. E. Brown, Mrs. A. M. Chalmers, Miss E. Caverhill-Jones, Lieut. C. W. Gordon, Mrs. Gordon and infant, Miss Gordon, Messrs. Hamilton and Komor, Capt. Long, Mrs. Long and infant, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Nicholson, and Mrs. H. B. Price. From Kobe—Mr. and Mrs. Imanishi, Mr. and Mrs. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. Usher. From Nagasaki—Mr. R. Noda. From Shanghai—Miss Geo. Beatty, Messrs. H. H. Gissino and E. Helling, Mr. and Mrs. Powell.

Per *Thames*, for Hongkong from London—Misses C. & G. Manners. From Gibraltar—Mrs. C. Crespo and Mr. T. W. Rushton. From Brindisi—Messrs. Hursthouse and W. G. Peter. From Bombay—Messrs. Soonderdas Erzam, Rauckordas Erzam, Keekabhoy, and M. Fazalalley & son. From Penang—Messrs. Khaokin Cheng and servant and Fong Sip Seng. From Singapore—Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Surwar and Messrs. J. McIntyre and Mahommed Iwaz. For Shanghai from London—Rev. J. W. Hedley, Miss Gate, Miss Isbister, Mrs. M. Priest, Mrs. Taylor and child, and Mr. Dover. For Nagasaki from Singapore—Mrs. and Miss Oh Yee Kee.

Per *Columbia* from Tacoma—Mr. and Mrs. McRae, Mr. L. C. Arlington.

Per *Esmeralda*, from Manila—Miss Ana de la Concha, Master Joquina de la Joncha, Miss Sala Ari, Messrs. Francis Jones, Mateo Del Rosario, Guillermo Sternberg, Jose N. Guefarno and 2 children, Manuel Basante, and W. Frost.

Per *Chiyuen*, from Shanghai—Dr. Kerr.

Per *Kutsang*, from Calcutta—Messrs. Clarkson and Cooper.

Per *Fushun*, from Shanghai—Mr. and Mrs. Hillier and 3 children.

Per *Haitan*, from Coast Ports—Messrs. Passmore, Pritchard, Burrows, MacIntosh, Ramsey, MacMillan, A. Sing, Mr. and Mrs. Gowland.

Per *Oceanien*, for Hongkong from Marseilles—Messrs. Carville Boguel and Landall. From Singapore—Messrs. Wenzell, Riemer, R. P. Saleilles, Mr. and Mrs. Goh Ching Leong and infant, Messrs. Rayner, MacKenzie, E. S. Barlow, Mrs. Medina and infant. For Shanghai from Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. Turner and 2 children, Revs. Van Poich, Jansen, Van Verckhoven, Vervaccke, Hustin, and Kallen, Messrs. Williams, Jungers, and Zickermann. From Singapore—Mr. Goh Ah Ming. For Kobe from Singapore—Mr. Reich. From Marseilles—Mr. Emile Chaix. For Yokohama from Marseilles—Mrs. Karl Le Gonidee de Peulam, Mr. Hyeno, Miss Broadman, Messrs. Troadec, Carré, Yuhel, Succchetti, Morel, and Flancal. From Singapore—Mr. L. Ratard (French Consul) and Mrs. Ratard, Mrs. Conperus, Messrs. Nimay Mohamed and Oglesly.

Per *Hohenzollern*, from Yokohama, &c.—Messrs. Rische, A. H. Bagnal, C. Junghenn, C. Corte, Behrens, Hoffmann, E. J. Mackay, T. W. Grimm, Eugilke, Giedat, Linke, Fiesler, and W. Walker, Dr. Haberer, Prof. T. L. Janson, Miss A. Bochmer, Mrs. Tipple and children, Capt. Wilt and Holm.

Per *Preussen*, from Shanghai—Messrs. Kuschel, Graves, Chalmers, Guest, Grosvenor, Capt. Hall, Messrs. Schönen, Ruhrstradt, Grieg, March, Derby, Miss Claussen, Miss Sprague, Messrs. Schneider and John and family, Mr. and Mrs. Morsel, Messrs. Killeen and Gande, Capt. Samuelsen, Messrs. Kingsmill and G. Mains.

DEPARTED.

Per *Verona*, for Nagasaki—Messrs. E. Pash and Perry, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Yera. For Yokohama—Mrs. Goldstein, Capt. Gay, Messrs. J. Smith, A. Stead, Osmund Tonks and Hough.

Per *Mirzapore*, from Hongkong for Singapore—Messrs. H. G. Riggs, F. G. Riggs, Fergusson, S. Gotch, M. Yamaguchi, Reginald C. Poulter, and Lew Tuk Lin. For Brindisi—Miss Edna Jones, and Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Usher. For London—Dr. and Mrs. Pritchard Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Fairbank, Messrs. G. Barrett Hamilton, James Arthur, and C. Templeman. For London via Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, and Master Wilson. From Yokohama for London—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Smith, and Mr. L. Hunter. From Kobe for Ismailia—Dr. Edwards, and Mr. H. T. Edwards. From Shanghai for Rangoon—Rev. and Mrs. W. F. Gray, 3 children and infant. For Colombo—Miss A. Garvin. For London—Mr. Neatherall, and Mr. and Mrs. Holland.

Per *Thames*, for Shanghai from Hongkong—Messrs. T. Thurnbeer, S. S. Levy, Mr. and Mrs. Chow Tung Shang, Mr. Fung Wa Chün, His Excellency Chang Yin Huan and staff, and Miss Hall. From London—Rev. J. W. Hedley, Miss Gate, Miss Isbister, Mr. M. Priest, Mrs. Taylor and child, and Mr. H. L. Dover.

Per *Australian*, for Kobe—Mrs. P. T. Helms, Mrs. and Miss Cox, Mrs. Kortum and 3 children, Messrs. S. Halifax and T. A. Playfair.

Per *Coptic*, for Shanghai—Mr. and Mrs. Master and family, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Playfair, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. Michelson, Messrs. F. Stuart Jones and Herbert Smith. For Yokohama—Miss H. Wallace, Messrs. A. W. Schumacher, J. S. Van Buren, and H. N. Mericki. For Honolulu—Mr. and Mrs. Lee Let and son. For San Francisco—Rev. and Mrs. Erickson, and Mr. Chong Haey.

Per *Oceanien*, for Shanghai from Hongkong—Messrs. H. W. Andrews and F. Augustin. From Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. Turner and 2 children, Revs. Van Poich, Jansen, Van Verckhoven, Vervaccke, Hustin, and Kallen, Messrs. Williams, Jungers, and Zickermann. From Singapore—Mr. Goh Ah Ming. For Yokohama from Hongkong—Capt. Gay and Mr. G. Morris. From Marseilles—Mrs. Karl Le Gonidee de Peulam, Mr. Hyeno, Miss Broadman, Messrs. Troadec, Carré, Yuhel, Succchetti, Morel, and Flancal. From Singapore—Mr. L. Ratard (French Consul) and Mrs. Ratard, Mrs. Conperus, Messrs. Nimay Mohamed and Oglesly. For Kobe from Singapore—Mr. Reich. From Marseilles—Mr. Emile Chaix.

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